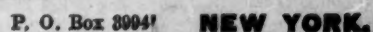


AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.





POLLAK'S MEERSCHAUM DEPOT

27 JOHN ST., 4 doors west of Nassau.

Received a Diploma in 1863 and a Medal in 1865, from the American Institute, these being the first premiums awarded in this country for Meerschaum Goods.

Any special designs of Pipes or Cigar-holders cut to order within 10 days' notice. Pipes, etc., cut from Photographs, Monograms, Crests, etc., a specialty. Satisfaction will be guaranteed in all cases, Mr. Pollak having been engaged in this business for 43 years.

Repairing done and ambers fitted at the shortest notice.

A finely illustrated circular will be sent free of charge on application to P. O. Box 5009.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

BAKER & MCKENNEY,

141 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.

NEW REGULATION ARMY EQUIPMENTS

MILITARY GOODS,

FOR THE ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD.

Full-dress Hats, Epaulettes, Fatigue Caps, and all kinds of Equipments for the Army and National Guard of the various States constantly on hand and made to order at short notice.

Goods Sent C. O. D. Everywhere.

SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,

No. 46 Maiden Lane, New York,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

MILITARY GOODS.

Helmets, Caps, Sashes, Epaulettes, Swords, Shoulder Knots, Straps, Belts and Equipments generally.

Lace, Buttons and Trimmings for Army, Navy, National Guard, Marine Corps, Revenue, Military Schools, Police, Firemen and Railroad Uniforms, etc., etc.

THE HOLDER CONTAINS THE INK 3.50 & 4.00 THE ORIGINAL & ONLY MANUFACTURER OF THE STYLE OF PEN, STAMP & SEAL. MARKER'S PATENT FOUNTAIN PEN SAVES 1/4 TIME. HOLDER FITS ANY PEN. GEO. F. HAWKES, 60 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Military Clothing

OF EVERY GRADE AND STYLE.

JOHN BOYLAN,

139 GRAND ST., Near Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL GUARD UNIFORMS A SPECIALTY. Particular attention paid to the Manufacture of Officers' Uniforms.

J. R. ACKERMAN'S SON,

ARMY TAILOR,

736 BROADWAY, New York.

Constant Window Ventilation.



SUPPLIES PURE AIR WITHOUT DRAUGHT! Simply because it propels, and at the same time distributes, air in large circles. It can be used in any window, partition, chimney, car, door, etc. Thousands in use in principal Hotels, Banks, Schools, Newspaper Houses, etc. References mailed to show that Ventilators are Noiseless, Durable, and will accomplish everything claimed for them.

Sold by Hardware, Metal Workers, Glass Dealers, House Furnishing Stores, etc., and wholesale only by

CONSTANT VENTILATOR CO.,
77 GREENE STREET, New York.

SMOKE VANITY FAIR

It is shaved from the best Natural Leaf, for Meerschaum and Cigarettes. Does not make the tongue sore. Liberal sample on receipt of money. Highest award, Vienna, 1873. Send for circular.

Wm. S. Kimball & Co.,
Peerless Tobacco Works, Rochester, N. Y.

Puff, puff, once more. There is only a little nauseous smoke, and now cool wreaths of the pleasant smoke.

From W. H. HOLABIRD, Valparaiso, Ind.
No tobacco like Vanity Fair has been burned in my pipe. It is the very best, and all the boys beg it when opportunity offers.

There is no future without its straggling clouds. It soothes and tranquilizes the feelings, and helps the expansion of all benevolent and kindly sentiments.

From PHILIP C. ROGERS, Merwinville, Conn.
Much obliged to you for sending me such tobacco; nothing like it has ever been smoked in this part of the country within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, Uncle Peter Gaylord, Aged 91.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. MARKS' PATENTS, with Rubber Bands and Feet, received GOLD MEDAL at American Institute Fair, 1865, and First Premium at every Exhibition since, closing with Diploma for

Maintained Superiority in 1874. And above all, their most earnest advocates are the thousands who use them. U. S. Gov't Mfr. Every disabled soldier and citizen using Artificial Limbs, who are not now familiar with our Patents, will find it to their interest to send us a clear statement of their case; they will receive in return, our large Pamphlet, containing a history of, and much information concerning these world-renowned Substitutes. Also instructions to soldiers how to make their applications for the new issue of Gov't Limbs, which commences in July, THIS YEAR—all free.

A. A. MARKS, 576 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GEN. LIPPITT'S POPULAR TREATISE ON The Tactical Use of the Three Arms; recommended by the best military authorities; \$1.00. A. WILLIAMS & CO., Boston.

PORTRAIT OF GEN. LEE sent, postpaid, for 50 cents. Address Box 11, Station C, N. Y.

ST. MARY'S HALL—A Church School for Girls. The Bishop of New Jersey, President. The thirty-ninth year begins October 1, 1875. For admission or information address the Rev. ELYN K. SMITH, A.M., Principal, Burlington, N. J.

PEEKSKILL N. Y. MILITARY ACADEMY. Opens Sept. 8, 1875. New Gymnasium. \$4.00 per year. Address Messrs. WRIGHT & DONALD.

Reynolds' Escutcheons

OF Military and Naval Services. Giving entire record of each individual at a glance.

OVER 3,000 ALREADY MADE.

Send for circular. Address
CAPT. J. P. REYNOLDS, Salem, Mass.

Magic Lantern & 100 Slides for \$100

E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., 591 Broadway, N. Y., opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Chromes and Frames, Stereoscopes and Views, Graphoscopes, Megalithoscopes, Albums and Photographs of Celebrities. Photo-Lantern Slides a specialty. Manufacture of Photographic Materials, Awarded First Premium at Vienna Exposition.

HOTELS.

"WEST POINT HOTEL,"

WEST POINT, N. Y.

The Only Hotel on the Post.

ALBERT H. CRANEY.

THE HYGEIA HOTEL,

Fort Monroe, Virginia.

This hotel comfortably built, nicely furnished, and well kept. Open all the year. Offers extraordinary inducements for the accommodation of families of Officers of the Army and Navy, at low rates, for the Fall, Winter, and Spring months. For further information address
H. PHOEBUS, Proprietor.

BREVOORT HOUSE.

FIFTH AVENUE, near Washington Square, N. Y.

A quiet Hotel, with a Restaurant of peculiar excellence; its patrons are of the best families of this country and Europe.

CLARK & WAITE, Proprietors.

IRVING HOUSE.

BROADWAY AND TWELFTH STREET, N. Y.

Two blocks from Union Square. GEORGE P. HARLOW, Proprietor. Rooms from \$7 per week upwards. Restaurant first-class and at popular prices.

HOFFMAN HOUSE

AND RESTAURANT,

BROADWAY, FIFTH AVE. AND MADISON SQUARE, New York.

Said by all travellers to be the best Hotel in the world. C. H. READ, Proprietor.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief. Price 40 cts. ASTHMA. Sold by mail. Stowell & Co., Charleston, Mass.



EBBITT HOUSE,

Washington, D. C.

C. C. WILLARD, PROP.

THE LARGEST AND BEST FACTORY AND WARE-ROOMS FOR MEERSCHAUM AND AMBER GOODS.

C. STEHR, from Vienna,

347 BROAD STREET, 3 doors from the Bowery.

First premium in 1870. Pipes can be made to order in 24 hours, of the finest quality Meerschaum. Pipes boiled so that the color never fades but increases in intensity. Repairing done cheaply at the shortest notice. Goods sent by mail.



Imitation Gold Watches, Chains and Jewelry.

This metal has all the brilliancy and durability of Gold. Prices, \$15, \$20 and \$25 each. Ladies', Gents' and Boys' sizes. Patent Levers, Hunting Cases and Chronometer Balance, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches. Chains from \$2 to \$12 each. All the latest styles of jewelry at one-tenth the cost of Gold. Goods sent C. O. D. by express; by ordering six you get one free. Send postal order and we will send the goods free of expense. Send stamp for our Illustrated Circular. Address, COLLINS METAL WATCH FACTORY, 335 Broadway, New York City.

In ordering mention this paper.

SHARPS RIFLE CO.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

The World-Renowned

Sharps Patent Breech-Loading

MILITARY, SPORTING,

AND
CREEDMOOR
RIFLES.

The Superiority of the SHARPS
Established.

SHARPS Versus REMINGTONS.

AT THE GREAT INTER-STATE MATCH

JUNE 26, 1875, BETWEEN CO. E, FIRST

CALIFORNIA INFANTRY, USING THE

SHARPS MILITARY RIFLE, AND CO. D,

TWELFTH N. Y. REG'T., USING REMING-

TON'S MILITARY RIFLE—THE SHARPS

RIFLE WAS THE WINNER BY A SCORE OF

511 POINTS AGAINST 488 POINTS. MA-

JORITY 23.

International Match,

DOLLYMOUNT, IRELAND:

AVERAGE SCORE SHARPS, 163

" " REMINGTON 100

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

STRAWBERRIES AND PEACHES.

New Sorts, by Mail.

Plants of the newest and finest improved sorts, carefully packed and prepaid by mail. My collection of Strawberries took the first premium for the best Collection, at the great show of the Mass. Horticultural Society, in Boston, this season. I grow nearly 100 varieties, the most complete collection in the country, including all the new, large American and imported kinds. Priced descriptive Catalogue, gratis, by mail. Also, Bulbs, Fruit Trees, Roses, evergreens, 25 packets Flower or Garden Seeds, \$1.00 by mail. C. C. The True Cape Cod Cranberry, best sort C. for Upland, Lowland, or Garden, by mail, prepaid. \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1000. Wholesale Catalogue to the Trade. Agents Wanted. E. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1843.

JOHN EARLE & CO.,

Army and Navy Tailors,

Two doors above the "Old South,"

330 WASHINGTON ST. (old No. 154),

BOSTON, MASS.

Stop! Camper! Stop! Militia! Miners! Firemen! Tourists! Every one! Take up thy bed and Walk!



Saves many times its weight, space and expense in blankets. By express, \$4. With plated mountings, \$5. Special terms to agents and the trade. UNITED STATES CAMP LOUNGE CO., Troy, N. Y., and Norwalk, Conn.; FRED. J. MILLER, 65 Liberty St., New York. NEW YORK OFFICE—177 BROADWAY.



WENCK PERFUMES

80 DISTINCT ODORS
COLOGNES,
COLOGNE EXTRACTS,
SACHETS,
LAVENDER AND FLORIDA
WATERS, &c., &c.

Strictly the Finest Goods Made.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

1200 Broadway & 381 6th Ave.,
New York.

MILITARY CLOTHING.

W. D. STRYKER & CO.,
484 BROADWAY, N. Y.

NATIONAL GUARDS UNIFORMS A SPECIALTY.

Particular attention paid to the Manufacture of Officers' and Band Uniforms.

\$5-\$20 per day at home. Terms free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING!

NOVELTY
PRINTING PRESS.
For Professional and Amateur Printers, Schools, Societies, Manufacturers, Merchants, and others. It is the BEST ever invented. 15,000 in use. Ten styles. Prices from \$5.00 to \$100.00. BENJ. O. WOODS & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Printing Material. Send for Circulars.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XLII.—NUMBER 7.
WHOLE NUMBER 681.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1875.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENT.

Publication Office, 23 Murray St.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE ARMY.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,
President and Commander-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1875.

Post Chaplain Mark L. Chevers—Died September 13, 1875, near Fort Monroe, Va.
Second Lieutenant Theodore H. Eckerson, Sixth Infantry—Resigned September 15, 1875.

Changes of Stations of Troops reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, September 18, 1875.

Companies A, E, and H, Seventh Cavalry, from Fort Randall, D. T., to Fort Rice, D. T.
Company I, Second Artillery, from Raleigh, N. C., to Fort Macon, N. C.
Company G, Second Artillery, from Raleigh, N. C., to Charleston, S. C.
Company E, Second Artillery, from Fort Macon, N. C., to Raleigh, N. C.
Company D, Second Artillery, from Charleston, S. C., to Raleigh, N. C.
Company B, Seventh Infantry, from Fort Benton, M. T., to Fort Shaw, M. T.
Company F, Seventh Infantry, from Fort Shaw, M. T., to Fort Benton, M. T.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending September 21, 1875.

Wednesday, September 15.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, in the order named, two hundred and ten recruits, to the points hereafter mentioned, for assignment as follows: Twenty to Madison Barracks, N. Y., for equal distribution to Companies D, Third Artillery, and A, Twenty-second Infantry; fifteen to Fort Porter, N. Y., for Companies B and K, Twenty-second Infantry; seventy-five to Detroit, Mich., for Companies C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Twenty-second Infantry; one hundred to Fort Shaw, M. T. (via Fort Snelling, Minn.), for the Seventh Infantry. These recruits will be sent in time to reach Fort Snelling, Minn., by September 25, 1875. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Discharged.—Recruit George T. Moore and Private Joseph Trigg, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Captain J. M. J. Sanno, Seventh Infantry, will report without delay to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, to accompany a detachment of recruits under orders for his regiment in the Department of Dakota.

Thursday, September 16.

Leave of absence for eight months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Post Chaplain C. W. Fitch (Fort Wayne, Mich.).

The resignation of Veterinary Surgeon Luther Sargent, Ninth Cavalry, has been accepted by the Secretary of War, to take effect October 31, 1875.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Surgeon Ebenezer Swift (Newport Barracks, Ky.).

On the recommendation of the Paymaster-General, the following named Paymasters (recently appointed), on completion of the duty assigned them in S. O. No. 177, September 2, 1875, from this office, will report in person to the Commanding Generals of the Departments set opposite their respective names for assignment to duty: Major J. A. Brodhead, Department of California; Major William Arthur, Department of Texas.

On the recommendation of the Paymaster-General, Major George E. Glenn, Paymaster, now on temporary duty at New Orleans, La., is relieved from duty in the Department of Texas and will report to the Commanding General Department of the Gulf for assignment to duty.

Upon the expiration of his present leave on Surgeon's certificate of disability, Second Lieutenant M. C. Wessells, Twenty-fourth Infantry, will report to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, for duty in conducting the next detachment of recruits ordered to the Department of Texas. On the completion of this duty he will join his company.

Major Alexander Chambers, Fourth Infantry, is relieved from duty as a member of the Board of Officers appointed to meet in Washington by S. O. No. 44, March 16, 1875, from this office, to decide upon the pattern and prepare specifications for the ambulance for Army use.

First Lieutenant Charles King, Fifth Cavalry, will report to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, St. Louis Barracks, Mo., to accompany a detachment of recruits to his regiment, as directed in telegram of the 18th instant from this office.

To complete his record on the rolls, Colonel Robert B. Mitchell, Second Kansas Cavalry, is hereby mustered out and honorably discharged from the military service of the United States to date April 18, 1862, the date prior to that of his acceptance of an appointment as Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Friday, September 17.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, the following changes in the stations and duties of Hospital Stewards, U. S. Army, are made: George O. Ent is relieved from duty in the Department of the South and will report in person to the Commanding General Department of Dakota for assignment to duty; Frederick B. De Land is relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota and will report in person to the Commanding General Department of the South for assignment to duty. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation and the Subsistence Department commutation of rations at the usual rates.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Theodore H. Eckerson, Sixth Infantry, has been accepted by the President to take effect September 15, 1875.

Leave of absence for one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Colonel W. B. Hazen, Sixth Infantry (Fort Buford, D. T.), with permission to leave the Department of Dakota.

Second Lieutenant W. P. Hall, Fifth Cavalry, will report in person to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, St. Louis Barracks, Mo., for temporary duty at that post.

Captain William Thompson, Seventh Cavalry, will report to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, St. Louis Barracks, Mo., for duty in conducting a detachment of recruits under orders for his regiment in the Department of Dakota. On the completion of this he will proceed to join his company.

Saturday, September 18.

The Surgeon-General of the Army will grant a furlough for two months to Hospital Steward Geo. Belling, U. S. Army, now in Washington.

Second Lieutenant Charles G. Ayres, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is hereby transferred to the Tenth Cavalry. Captain H. C. Egbert, Twelfth Infantry, having completed the duty assigned him in S. O. No. 106, September 8, 1875, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, will return to his proper station at the expiration of his present leave of absence on account of sickness.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause one hundred and fifty recruits to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, to Fort Union, N. M. (via Fort Lyon, C. T.), where they will be reported upon arrival to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri for assignment to the Fifteenth Infantry. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Discharged.—Recruit Charles Dowling, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

On the mutual application of the officers concerned, approved by the regimental commanders, the following transfers are announced: Second Lieutenant F. Beers Taylor, from the Eighteenth Infantry to the Ninth Cavalry (Company H); Second Lieutenant Daniel H. Floyd, from the Ninth Cavalry to the Eighteenth Infantry (Company A). Lieutenant Taylor will join his company in the Department of Texas.

Leave of absence for ten days, from October 1, 1875, is granted Second Lieutenant A. C. Tyler, Fourth Cavalry (Cantonment on Sweetwater, Texas).

The leave of absence granted Colonel Frank Wheaton, Second Infantry, in S. O. No. 21, April 3, 1875, from Headquarters of the Army, is extended two months.

Leave of absence for two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Department of the South, is granted Second Lieutenant Edmund K. Webster, Second Infantry (McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.).

Hospital Steward James M. De Wolf, U. S. Army, now on duty at Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, will be honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date October 5, 1875.

Monday, September 20.

Discharged.—Private Harris Goodman, Band of the Sixteenth Infantry, now with his command.

The Commanding General Department of the Missouri is authorized to detail one enlisted man to accompany James Godshall, late private Company C, Sixth Cavalry, from Camp Supply, I. T., to Philadelphia, Penn. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation to the attendant to Philadelphia and return to the station of his company.

First Lieut. Alexander Wishart, Twentieth Infantry, will report by letter to Major-General Hancock, President of the Retiring Board convened in New York City by S. O. No. 240, November 5, 1874, from this office, and will hold himself in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the wife of Commissary Sergeant Elliott Derby, U. S. A., with transportation from Oswego, N. Y., to Austin, Texas, the cost of which will be deducted from the pay of Commissary Sergeant Derby, in installments of fifteen dollars per month.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant W. B. Wetmore, Sixth Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp (Fort Leavenworth, Kas.), is extended one year, with permission to go beyond sea.

Leave of absence for one year, with permission to

go beyond sea, is granted Assistant Surgeon William J. Wilson (Fort Bayard, N. M.).

The orders of July 30, 1875, directing Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, to visit the Pacific Coast, are hereby confirmed.

Tuesday, September 21.

Discharged.—Second Class Private Martin Kennedy, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; Private Wm. H. Knight, Fort Whipple, Virginia.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

G. C.-M. O. No. 57, Washington, August 26, 1875.—Remits the unexecuted portion of the sentence in the cases of William Whittle, late private, Company H, Nineteenth Infantry, and Jacob Blaink, late private, Company D, First Infantry, now in confinement at the Leavenworth Military Prison, Kansas. Mitigates sentence in the case of James Dwyer, late private, Company I, Seventh Cavalry, now in confinement at the Leavenworth Prison, Kansas, so as to reduce his term of confinement to one year, commencing February 28, 1875, the date of the promulgation of his sentence in orders, and in the case of William E. Nichols, late private, Company D, Seventh Cavalry, now in confinement at the State Penitentiary, Stillwater, Minnesota, so as to reduce his term of confinement to two years and four months, commencing January 23, 1875, the date of the promulgation of his sentence in orders.

G. C.-M. O. No. 58, Washington, August 28, 1875.—Confirms proceedings, etc., of a General Court-martial which convened at Laramie City, Wyoming Territory, July 21, 1875, and of which Colonel Jefferson C. Davis, Twenty-third Infantry, is president, in the case of Second Lieutenant James H. Winters, Twenty-third Infantry, found guilty of Charge I.—"Drunkenness on duty." Charge II.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Charge III.—"Contempt and disrespect toward his commanding officer." Sentence, "To be dismissed the United States service." Second Lieutenant James H. Winters, Twenty-third Infantry, ceases to be an officer of the Army from the date of this order. The General Court-martial of which Colonel Jefferson C. Davis, Twenty-third Infantry, is president, is hereby dissolved.

G. C.-M. O. No. 59, Washington, August 23, 1875.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at St. Paul, Minnesota, July 7, 1875, pursuant to S. O. No. 102, dated May 28, and No. 110, dated June 3, 1875, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., and of which Colonel W. B. Hazen, Sixth Infantry, is president, was arraigned and tried: Major Guido Ilges, Seventh Infantry. Charge I.—"Violation of the 13th Article of War." Charge II.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Charge III.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Additional Charge.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." To which charges and their specifications the accused, Major Guido Ilges, Seventh Infantry, pleaded not guilty on all the charges except Charge III., to which, with its specification, he pleaded guilty. Finding of the court, guilty of all the charges and specifications. Sentence, "To be dismissed the service of the United States."

The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of Major Guido Ilges, Seventh Infantry, are approved by the President, who, however, is pleased to mitigate the sentence "to suspension from rank and from half his pay proper for one year, and a reprimand in General Orders." In administering in this case before the Army the reprimand ordered by the President, the Secretary of War observes that the offenses of Major Ilges are aggravated by the fact that they exhibit a strange and deplorable persistence in wrong-doing. In view of some palliating circumstances considered in connection with the previous record of the accused in the service, and the recommendation in his favor signed by eight members of the court, the President has been induced for the second time to extend clemency to this officer. At the same time, in approving the sentence, he has shown that he deems it warranted and just. The offense of the accused, however indulgently regarded, was certainly a very grave one. The duplicating of his pay accounts by an officer puts at peril the interests both of individuals and of the United States; the making and assigning of the second of the accounts involving *prima facie* a falsehood, a fraud, and an act of dishonesty. One transaction of this kind commonly leads on to others; each step finding the offender more deeply implicated in disgrace and wrong, and more incapable of emancipating himself. He becomes also, in general, the victim of the rapacity of professional money-lenders—a class from whose hold an officer rarely extricates himself without a very considerable loss of his pecuniary substance and of his self-respect. Such, indeed, appears to have been the experience of Major Ilges, and although he may be commiserated for what he has suffered in this regard, his weakness in permitting himself to occupy such a position only illustrates the demoralizing tendency of the acts of which he has been convicted. Clemency in such a case cannot be expected by any officer after this warning. The suspension from rank and pay in the case of Major Ilges will be executed at his proper station. The General Court-martial of which Colonel W. B. Hazen, Sixth Infantry, is president, is hereby dissolved.

G. C.-M. O. No. 60, Washington, August 27, 1875.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at West Point, New York, August 4, 1875, and of which Major Alfred Mordecai, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, is president: Cadet Captain Henry D. Borup, first class, U. S. Military Academy, was arraigned, tried, and found guilty of Charge I.—"Violation of Paragraph 135, Regulations for the United States Military Academy." Charge II.—"Violation of Paragraph 137, Regulations for the United States Military Academy." The specifications alleged that the accused, a member of the first class, did combine with other cadets to express disapprobation and censure of the conduct of Cadet Corporal Charles M. Robinson, of the third class, whilst the latter was in the execution of his duty with new cadets of the fourth class, United States Military Academy, and did offer bodily harm to

the aforesaid cadet with a view to intimidate and prevent him from doing his duty properly as a non-commissioned officer in the Corps of Cadets. Sentence, "To be dismissed the service." The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of Cadet Captain Henry D. Borup, first class, United States Military Academy, are approved and confirmed by the President, who, however, is pleased to mitigate the sentence to "Reduction to the ranks as a cadet private, and a reprimand in the orders of the post."

G. C.-M. O. No. 61, Washington, August 30, 1875.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Willet's Point, New York Harbor, June 23, 1875, and of which Captain W. R. King, Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, is president: Private Philemon O. Barton, Company C, Battalion of Engineers U. S. Army, was arraigned, tried, and found guilty of "Desertion." Sentence, "To forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances now due or to become due; to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, and to be then confined at hard labor at such place as may be designated by the reviewing authority for the period of two years, wearing during that time a twenty-four pound ball attached to his left leg by a chain six feet long." The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of Private Philemon O. Barton, Company C, Battalion of Engineers U. S. Army, are approved. On account of special circumstances connected with the enlistment of the prisoner, so much of the sentence as relates to confinement is remitted. The General Court-martial of which Captain W. R. King, Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, is president, is hereby dissolved.

G. C.-M. O. No. 62, Washington, August 30, 1875.—Approves proceedings, etc., of a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, July 15, 1875, and of which Surgeon J. J. Milhan, U. S. Army, is president, in the cases of Privates James Martin, Company G, Seventh, John Mitchell, Company G, and William C. Rose, Company M, Sixth, and James Brady, Company B, Eighth Cavalry; Theodore Friend, Company E, Third, Patrick Burke, Company F, Eighteenth, and Frederick Dorman, Company B, Twenty-second Infantry; Quinn Sullivan, Company B, Fifth Artillery; James McDermott, Company E, General Service Recruits, and Louis Knipple, U. S. Military Detachment of Cavalry; Recruit Edward Plaw, General Mounted Service U. S. Army, and Corporal John F. Gerhard, Company H, Seventh Cavalry, all found guilty of desertion, and sentenced to forfeiture of pay and allowances, and dishonorably discharged, and all, excepting Plaw, to hard labor; Martin for four years, the others for two years each. On account of his youth and inexperience, Plaw was exempted from imprisonment. So much of the sentences in the cases of Privates Martin, Friend, Sullivan, Brady, Burke, Mitchell, McDermott, Rose, Knipple, and Dorman, and Corporal Gerhard, as relates to confinement will be carried into execution at the Leavenworth Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where the prisoners will be sent under proper guard.

G. C.-M. O. No. 63, Washington, August 30, 1875.—Approves proceedings, etc., of a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Whipple, Virginia, August 2, 1875, and of which First Lieutenant George S. Grimes, Second Artillery, Acting Signal Officer, is president, in the following cases: Private Edward T. Upperman, Signal Service U. S. Army, for "Absence without leave," sentenced to \$30 forfeiture and three months hard labor; Private Charles Moore, C, Fourteenth Infantry, for violation of 33d Article and absence without leave, to \$10 forfeiture and twenty days hard labor; Private James W. Elms, Signal Service U. S. Army, for "Absence without leave," sentenced to \$10 forfeiture and one month's hard labor; Private Joseph W. Compton, Signal Service, for violation of 62d Article and "Absence without leave," to \$30 forfeiture; Private Martin Hyatt, Signal Service, for violation of 33d Article, and "Absence without leave," to \$20 forfeiture; Private Wm. Shiel, Signal Service U. S. Army, for violation of 38th Article, to \$16 forfeiture and five days' hard labor; Private John W. Wildman, Signal Service U. S. Army, for desertion, to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and two years' hard labor.

G. C.-M. O. No. 64, Washington, August 30, 1875.—Approves proceedings, etc., of a General Court-martial which convened at West Point, New York, August 5, 1875, and of which Major Alfred Mordecai, Ordnance Department U. S. Army, is president, in the case of Private Henry C. Way, U. S. Military Academy Detachment of Cavalry, acquitted of the Charge—"Violation of the 39th (new number) Article of War." The General Court-martial of which Major Alfred Mordecai, Ordnance Department U. S. Army, is president, is hereby dissolved.

G. C.-M. O. No. 65, Washington, September 6, 1875.—In the case of Louis Fox, late first sergeant, Company K, Tenth Infantry, now in confinement at the Leavenworth Military Prison, Kansas, under sentence of a General Court-martial, the term of confinement is reduced to two years, commencing March 17, 1874.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.
Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

1. Leave of absence for three months is granted Captain J. H. Gilman, Commissary of Subsistence, to take effect when relieved from the duty assigned him in S. O. No. 70, Headquarters Division of the Missouri, June 29, 1875. (S. O. No. 53, September 14.)

2. The leave of absence for one month, granted Captain Daniel H. Murdock, Sixth Infantry, by S. O. No. 113, c. s., Headquarters Department of Dakota, and

extended one month by S. O. No. 80, Headquarters Division of the Missouri, 1875, is further extended one month. (Ibid.)

3. Second Lieutenant J. W. Pope, Fifth Infantry, is hereby transferred from Company A to Company E, of that Regiment. (Ibid.)

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Brigadier-Gen. C. C. Augur: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Thirtieth Infantry.—Leave of absence for twenty days was September 13 granted Colonel P. R. De Trobriand (Holly Springs, Miss.)

Leave of absence for one month was September 16 granted Captain E. W. Clift, Thirtieth Infantry. (Holly Springs, Miss.)

First Artillery.—The commanding officers of the companies of the First Artillery at Fort Barrancas, were September 15 ordered to turn in to the New York Arsenal, such obsolete and surplus articles of ordnance stores as they may have on hand.

Sixteenth Infantry.—In the case of Private Wilhelm Wortman, Company I, Sixteenth Infantry, tried before a G. C.-M. convened at Little Rock, Ark., and of which Major S. A. Wainwright, Sixteenth Infantry, is President, and found guilty of "Violation of the 21st Article of War." In this, that he did, when ordered by the officer of the day in the execution of his office, to halt, disobey said order, and did run into the quarters of his company, and did there remain, until arrested by the Corporal of the guard, the receiving officer, General Augur, says: "It appears from the evidence, that the accused was considerably under the influence of liquor; which in itself does not excuse any breach of discipline; but which leaves some doubt as to whether or not the accused heard and recognized the officer of the day, and the accused should receive the benefit of that doubt. The findings are therefore disapproved. The circumstances attending the case show, that it could hardly be considered a violation of the 21st Article of War, although the Charge and Specification, as forwarded to Department Headquarters, made it appear as such. The court erred in allowing the counsel for the accused to address the court; and the counsel took advantage of the privilege granted, to reflect on, and question the motives of, the officer who preferred the Charge and who was a witness for the prosecution, suggesting that the witness was over anxious to testify against the accused, and also, that he evinced a desire to omit answering questions, the answers to which, might palliate the offence. This was manifestly wrong and the court should have stopped it. Private Wilhelm Wortman, Company I, Sixteenth Infantry, will be released from confinement and returned to duty."

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Medical Department.—Surgeon C. C. Byrne, U. S. Army, was September 13 relieved from duty at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., and assigned to duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., to which post he will proceed without delay and report to the commanding officer, relieving Surgeon Anthony Heger, U. S. Army, who upon being relieved will comply with the requirements of par. 1, S. O. No. 183, c. s., W. D. A.-G. O., relieving him from duty in the Department of Dakota.

Pay Department.—Leave of absence for one month was September 13 granted Major Rodney Smith, Paymaster, U. S. Army (St. Paul, Minn.), with permission to apply at Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of one month.

Seventh Cavalry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Rice, D. T., September 23, for the trial of Private Ludwig St. John, Company C, Seventh Cavalry, and such other persons as may properly be brought before it. Detail for the court: Major J. G. Tilford, Seventh Cavalry; Captains J. W. Scully, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army; C. E. Clarke, Seventeenth Infantry; T. H. French, Seventh Cavalry; Second Lieutenants H. M. Harrington, Seventh Cavalry; James Brennan, Seventeenth Infantry. Assistant Surgeon J. W. Williams, U. S. Army, Judge-Advocate.

The leave of absence for seven days granted Second Lieutenant W. S. Edgerly, Seventh Cavalry (Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.), by par. 2, S. O. No. 180, c. s., headquarters Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., was September 19 extended ten days.

Twentieth Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Seward, D. T., September 23, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Private William Keenan, Company A, Twentieth Infantry, and such other persons as may properly be brought before it. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captains J. H. Patterson, A. A. Harbach; First Lieutenants W. R. Maize, John Bannister, Second Lieutenants J. F. Huston, G. L. Rousseau. First Lieutenant J. B. Rodman, Judge-Advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Fifth Infantry.—The leave of absence granted Capt. A. S. Bennett (Fort Leavenworth, Kas.), was September 11 extended ten days.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, was September 14 granted First Lieutenant G. W. Baird, Adjutant, Fifth Infantry (Fort Leavenworth, Kas.)

Fourth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for twenty days was September 14 granted First Lieutenant William A. Thompson (Camp near Cheyenne Agency, I. T.)

Leave of absence for twenty-five days was September 13 granted First Lieutenant Lewis Warrington, Fourth Cavalry (Fort Sill, I. T.) This leave to take effect at such time during the month of October as his services can best be spared by his post commander.

Fort Lyon.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Lyon, C. T., September 20. Detail for the court: Assistant Surgeon J. C. G. Happersett, U. S. Army; Captain E. H. Liscum, Nineteenth Infantry; First Lieutenants A. E. Woodson, Fifth Cavalry; J. G. Leefe, Nineteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenants C. H. Watts, Fifth Cavalry; G. B. Read, Nineteenth Infantry. First Lieutenant G. H. Cook, Nineteenth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

Fifth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of five

months, was September 15 granted Second Lieutenant C. H. Watts (Fort Lyon, C. T.) This leave to take effect when another officer joins the company (M) for duty, also leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, to First Lieutenant C. P. Rodgers (Fort Hays, Kas.) Major J. J. Upham was September 15 appointed a special inspector of property at Fort Gibson, I. T.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General George Crook: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Fourth Infantry.—First Lieutenant John W. Bubb was September 13 ordered to take charge of, and conduct to Fort Fetterman, all recruits assigned to companies of the Fourth Infantry at that post and then at Fort Bridger. Having performed this duty, Lieutenant Bubb will report to the commanding officer of Fort Fetterman for temporary duty with Company F, Fourth Infantry.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky

Second Infantry.—Official information has been received from the War Department of the following promotion of an officer of the Second Infantry: Second Lieutenant Sidney E. Clark, R. Q. M., to be First Lieutenant August 1, 1875, he being the Regimental Quartermaster and senior Second Lieutenant.

Pay Department.—Major H. B. Reese, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was September 9 ordered to pay the troops stationed at Nashville, Humboldt, and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Huntsville, Mobile Barracks, and Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., and Atlanta and Toccoa City, Ga., on the muster and pay-rolls of August 31, 1875. Major W. P. Gould, the troops stationed at Fort Macon, Raleigh, and Morgantown, N. C.; Summerville, Columbia, Yorkville, and Greenville, S. C.; Augusta Arsenal and Savannah, Ga., and St. Augustine, Fla., on the muster and pay-rolls of August 31, 1875.

Troops for Mississippi.—In answer to a call from Governor Ames, of Mississippi, for troops to assist in controlling the lawless citizens of that State, who are charged with outrage on the blacks, Attorney-General Pierpont telegraphs as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 14, 1875.

To Gov. Ames, Jackson, Miss.

This hour I have despatches from the President. I can best convey to you his ideas by extracts from his despatch. "The whole public are tired out with these annual Autumnal outbreaks in the South, and the great majority are ready now to condemn any interference on the part of the Government. I heartily wish that peace and good order may be restored without issuing the proclamation; but if it is not, the proclamation must be issued; and if it is, I shall instruct the commander of the forces to have no child's play. If there is a necessity for military interference, there is justice in such interference as shall deter evil doers. . . . I would suggest the sending of a despatch (or better, a private messenger) to Gov. Ames, urging him to strengthen his own position by exhausting his own resources in restoring order before he receives Government aid. He might accept the assistance offered by the citizens of Jackson and elsewhere. . . . Gov. Ames and his advisers can be made perfectly secure. As many of the troops in Mississippi as he deems necessary may be sent to Jackson. If he is betrayed by those who offer assistance, he will be in a position to defeat their ends and punish them."

You see by this the mind of the President, with which I, and every member of the Cabinet who has been consulted, are in full accord. You see the difficulties, you see the responsibilities, which you assume. We cannot understand why you do not strengthen yourself in the way the President suggests; nor do we see why you do not call the Legislature together, and obtain from them whatever powers, money, and arms you need. The Constitution is explicit that the Executive of the State can call upon the President for aid in suppressing "domestic violence" only "when the Legislature cannot be convened," and the law expressly says: "In case of an insurrection in any State, against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call," etc. It is the plain meaning of the Constitution and laws, when taken together, that the Executive of the State may call upon the President for military aid to quell "domestic violence," only in case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof, when the Legislature cannot be called together. You make no suggestion even that there is any insurrection against the Government of the State, or that the Legislature would not support you in any measures you might propose to preserve the public order.

I suggest that you take all lawful means and all needed measures to preserve the peace by the forces in your own State, and let the country see that the citizens of Mississippi who are largely favorable to good order, and who are largely Republican, have the courage and the manhood to fight for their rights, and to destroy the bloody ruffians who murder the innocent and unoffending freedmen. Everything is in readiness. Be careful to bring yourself strictly within the Constitution and laws, and if there is such resistance to your State authorities as you cannot by all the means at your command suppress, the President will swiftly aid you in crushing these lawless traitors to human rights.

Telegraph me on receipt of this, and state explicitly what you need. Very respectfully yours,
EDWARDS PIERPONT, Attorney-General.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.

Officers Registered.—The following officers were registered at Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending September 21, 1875: Major J. J. Dana, Quartermaster, U. S. Army; Lieutenant-Colonel P. T. Swaine, Fifteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenants T. G. Townsend, Sixth Infantry; Alex. Rodgers, Fourth Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Wessells, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant M. O. Wessells, Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant E. H. Totten, First Artillery.

General Orders No. 56.—By section 6, act of March 3, 1873, for establishing a Military Prison "the Secre-

tary of War is authorized and directed to remit, in part, the sentences of such convicts as earn favor by "their obedience, honesty, industry, or general good conduct." The act of March 3, 1875, Section 1, provides for a deduction of "five days in each and every calendar month, during which no charge of misconduct shall have been sustained against United States prisoners sentenced to confinement in State prisons or penitentiaries." General Orders No. 64, of 1875, from the War Department, suggests that the practice throughout the service be made to conform to this, by allowing for prisoners confined in military prisons, an abatement of five days for each month of good conduct upon sentences to confinement for over six months. Post commanders, in this Division, will accordingly report on the "Monthly Statement of Prisoners," the names of all prisoners undergoing sentence, who may have merited the prescribed abatement by uninterrupted good conduct during the month for which the statement is rendered. September 6.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Leave of absence for fifteen days was September 20 granted Second Lieutenant E. W. Casey (Fort Gratiot, Mich.). The commanding officer Fort Wayne, Mich., will detail an officer of his command to conduct a detachment of recruits for the Twenty-second Infantry, from Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., to Fort Wayne, and the commanding officer Fort Porter, N. Y., an officer to conduct a detachment of recruits for the Twenty-second Infantry, from Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., to Fort Porter.

Quartermaster's Department.—Capt. Hamilton Lieber, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, ordered to appear for examination before the Retiring Board convened in New York City by S. O. No. 240, series of 1874, from the War Department, will report, in person, for such purpose, at the rooms of the Board in the Army Building, October 1.

Third Artillery.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., September 21. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captains Robert N. Scott, Abram C. Wildrick, John R. Myrick, James R. Kelly; First Lieutenants Frank W. Hess, Edward C. Knower, John B. Eaton. First Lieutenant William A. Kobbe, Jr., Adjutant, Judge-Advocate.

The leave of absence for seven days granted Second Lieutenant Benjamin H. Randolph was September 18 extended five days.

Target Practice.—The target practice at the floating target with sea-coast guns, appointed in General Orders Nos. 16 and 20, c. s., Artillery School, will commence on Tuesday 21st inst., with Company K, Second Artillery, at the 10-inch Rodman and 100-pdr. Parrot guns. The practice with these guns having been completed, Company K, Second Artillery, will commence the practice with 15-inch guns. The other companies will succeed Company K, Second Artillery, in the following order, viz.: C, Fifth Artillery, G, First Artillery, A, Third Artillery, and I, Fourth Artillery; and the practice will be continued daily (Saturdays, Sundays, and unsuitable weather, excepted), until the whole of the appointed target practice is completed. During target practice with the sea-coast guns, the Lieutenants will take their turns in ascertaining ranges by means of the planetable and Boulenger's Telemeter, and distances by means of Gautier's Telemeter. In connection with the target practice above appointed, the attention of Company Commanders is especially called to Para. II, and III, of General Orders No. 16, c. s., Artillery School. (G. O. No. 37, Headquarters Artillery School, U. S. Army, September 18, 1875.)

Fort Monroe.—Rev. Mark L. Chivers, Post Chaplain, U. S. A., was buried on Wednesday, September 15, with military honors. The deceased was a native of New York, and received his appointment from Virginia, April 3, 1867.

Fort Montgomery.—Robert Grainger, U. S. Ordnance Sergeant, at Fort Montgomery, who died on the 31st day of August, of heart disease, aged 57 years, was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and came to this country at an early age and enlisted as a Private in the First Regiment of Artillery at New York, in 1857—was made a sergeant in 1865, and by command of General Winfield Scott promoted to the position of ordnance sergeant at Fort Barrancas, Fla., in 1867. He has seen 28 years in the United States service. He was in the old Florida war, in the war in Mexico, under Scott, and was at the taking of the Capitol, and also took part in the last war for the Union in 1862. He assisted in the defence of Fort Pickens, and for a short time, was a prisoner to the rebels in Barrancas, but soon effected his escape. His excellent character and soldierly qualities were highly spoken of by all his superiors.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hdqrs San Francisco, Cal.

Officers Registered.—The following officers registered their names at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the two weeks ending Tuesday, September 14, 1875: Assistant Surgeon B. G. Semig, Medical Department; Second Lieutenant Wm. Allen, Twelfth Infantry; Captains Harry C. Egbert and E. F. Thompson, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieut. John J. Clague, Twelfth Infantry; A. A. Surgeon Henry Sanders, U. S. Army; Colonel James Oakes, Sixth Cavalry; Post Chaplain Elijah Gurvin, U. S. Army.

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon O. J. Eddy, U. S. Army, was September 8 ordered to proceed to Prescott, A. T., and report to the commanding officer of the Department of Arizona for assignment to duty.

A. A. Surgeon Henry Sanders, U. S. Army, was September 10 ordered to proceed to Fort Yuma, Cal., by the steamer leaving September 11, and report to the commanding officer of the Department of Arizona for orders.

A. A. Surgeon George S. Oldmixon, U. S. Army, was September 6 ordered to proceed to Fort Yuma, Cal., by the steamer of the 11th instant, and report for duty to the commanding officer, Department of Arizona.

Aide-de-Camp.—Captain William M. Wherry, Aide-de-Camp, was September 6 ordered to proceed to Elko, Nev., and such other places in that vicinity as may be

necessary, to carry out instructions from the Major-General commanding the Division.

Fort Yuma.—The commanding officer of Angel Island was Sept. 8 ordered to send to Fort Yuma, Cal., in charge of Sergeant Ernest Buchner, Company H, Eighth Infantry, by the steamer of the 11th instant, all enlisted men and laundresses at his post for Companies A and K, Twelfth Infantry, and for companies of the Eighth Infantry and Sixth Cavalry. A. A. Surgeon O. J. Eddy, U. S. Army, under orders for Prescott, A. T., will proceed by the same steamer, and furnish the required medical attendance to the enlisted men on board.

Twelfth Infantry.—Captain Harry C. Egbert was September 2 ordered to proceed, via overland Railroad, to Washington, D. C., in charge of Private Edward Dougherty, Company K, Eighth Infantry, and Joseph Nathan, discharged from Company G, Twenty-first Infantry, insane soldiers for the Government Hospital for the insane in the District of Columbia. Hospital Steward George Belding, U. S. Army, will report to Captain Harry C. Egbert, in San Francisco, to assist, and upon completion of this duty will report to the Surgeon-General, Washington, D. C., for orders.

Pay Department.—Major James R. Roche, Paymaster, U. S. Army, Department of California, was September 8 ordered to proceed to the Department of Arizona after completing the payments he is now engaged upon in the Department of California, and exchange stations with Major David Taylor, Paymaster, U. S. Army. This transfer will be completed in time for these officers to make payment on the rolls of the October muster in the respective Departments to which they are transferred.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Fourth Artillery.—Company M, Fourth Artillery (Throckmorton's), was ordered to move on September 9 from San Francisco to Winnemucca, Nev., thence as rapidly as possible to Camp McDermitt, Nev., and occupy that post temporarily until the return of its proper garrison (Company C, First Cavalry) from field service.

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon W. H. Baldwin, U. S. Army, was September 7 ordered to proceed without delay to Elko, Nev., and report to the commanding officer of the expedition organized, for service in the field against hostile Indians.

Twelfth Infantry.—First Lieutenant William W. Fleming, on duty at Angel Island, Cal., was September 7 ordered to report for duty with his company at Elko, Nev., without delay. Second Lieutenant William Allen, to report for duty with his company at Elko.

Expedition against hostile Indians.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Elliott, First Cavalry, was September 6 assigned to the command of the expedition against the hostile Indians of Eastern Nevada, which he will organize, without delay, at Elko, Nev., and push on against the Indians as soon as he can organize the expedition, without waiting for all the troops to arrive. The following troops will compose the expedition: Companies A, C, I, and part of D, First Cavalry; Battery B, Fourth Cavalry, and Companies C, F, I, and part of H, Twelfth Infantry. Company G, Twelfth Infantry, will proceed from its present position at Reno, as fast as practicable, to garrison Camp McDermitt, Nev., in place of Company C, First Cavalry. The latter will proceed without delay to Elko, by rail from Reno, leaving a few men in charge of Camp McDermitt temporarily. Battery B, Fourth Artillery, will take two guns only, and procure en route to Elko, at Benicia Arsenal, the necessary horse equipments to mount the remainder of the men on the other horses of the battery, and arms and ammunition for the men mounted. Company A, First Cavalry, will take the horses of Company G, of the same regiment, and move to Elko, without delay, using the railroad from Reno. Company I, First Cavalry, will move without delay to Reno. As much of Company D, First Cavalry, as can be mounted will proceed without delay to Elko. Lieutenant Colonel Elliott is authorized to take as much of Company H, Twelfth Infantry, from Camp Halleck, Nev., as can be spared. Companies C, F, and I, Twelfth Infantry, will September 7 be put en route for Elko, under the command of the senior officer. First Lieutenant F. Fuger, Fourth Artillery, will report to Colonel Elliott, at Elko, without delay, for duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster for the expedition.

Indian Troubles in Nevada.—The San Francisco papers publish exciting despatches in regard to the Indian troubles in Nevada. A despatch to the *Bulletin*, dated Eureka, Nevada, states that intense excitement prevails there owing to the outbreak of Indians in Lincoln county. Patterson station, on the Pioche road, and ranches in Cave Valley, were surrounded by hostile Indians, and several men had been killed. Detachments of the Eureka and National Guards had left, and others were preparing to leave. Squads of citizens were also leaving. Orders had been received here from Governor Bradley to captains of military companies to seize horses and necessary supplies for the troops. The county commissioners of Lincoln county have asked aid from the citizens of White Pine to help subdue the outbreak. The citizens of Hamilton assembled in mass meeting to take measures for defence. The pony mail rider from Pioche had one horse killed by Indians. Fighting was going on at Patterson station, fifty-five miles from Pioche. Two white men and two Indians had been killed. The families at Duck Creek and other places were leaving their homes and fleeing to Cherry Creek.

A special despatch to the *Alta*, dated Elko, September 10, says: General Elliott, yesterday, telegraphed to General Schofield the situation at latest advices, and receiving no counter order has arranged the campaign in such a manner as appears to indicate pushing the war. Major Hasbrouck and his command have gone

to Camp Halleck to await orders. Company F, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, Captain Byrne commanding, was ordered to Fort McDermitt, and departed for that point by way of Winnemucca this morning. Colonel Sumner is stationed at Fort Halleck, and will depart to-morrow morning to make an inspection of the situation, aided by a portion of the battery of Major Hasbrouck, mounted as cavalry. The infantry and the balance of Major Hasbrouck's command will await orders. Many of the officers who accompany the command that goes out to-morrow have had experience in the war in Arizona, under General Crook, and the effect of their experience will be felt in this campaign. The cavalry will make a detour of the entire territory wherein the troubles are alleged to have occurred, and will report accordingly. They will be accompanied by Captain Seamans and his old Indian scouts Buck, Mike, Frank, Charley, George and Captain Bill, all of whom were with Seamans in the fight with Colonel McDermitt. These Indians are all trustworthy, and from this expedition the true state of affairs will be obtained. The cavalry command and scouts have about four hundred miles to traverse, and as both Captain Seamans and the Indians accompanying him are versed in the vernacular of the tribes, they will meet either as peace-makers or as warriors, and in either event the truth concerning the present sensation will be obtained. General Elliott and aids left this evening for Camp Halleck, where they will await further reports from the front before they move. The feeling here is growing stronger that the Mormons are at the bottom of the whole affair, and it is hard to tell where the trouble will end. All of the troops being now concentrated at Fort Halleck and Toano, it will take but little time to put the entire force in the field should occasion require. Later reports discredit the story of Mormon complicity in the outbreak, which, indeed, shrinks in dimensions as it is more closely examined.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Bret. Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

First Cavalry.—At his request, permission was September 8 granted Major Elmer Otis (Fort Walla Walla, W. T.), to obey a summons from the civil authorities to appear at Canyon City, Oregon, should it become necessary.

Twenty-first Infantry.—Second Lieutenant Charles A. Williams was August 28 detailed as an additional member of the Court-martial instituted by par. 1, S. O. No. 107, c. s.

Leave of absence for one month was September 7 granted Second Lieutenant Louis P. Brant, Twenty-first Infantry (Fort Walla Walla, W. T.), with permission to leave the limits of the Department, and to apply for an extension of one month. Upon the arrival of Company G, First Cavalry (Barnard's), at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., or the return to the post of the troops in the Wallawa Valley, Company E, Twenty-first Infantry (Miles), will be relieved from duty at the post and will proceed to Fort Vancouver, W. T., and take station at that post.

Pay Department.—In compliance with S. O. No. 119, par. 1, c. s., Major William A. Rucker, Paymaster, was August 30 authorized to repair to Sitka, Alaska, via Tacoma and Port Townsend.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.

Twelfth Infantry.—The verbal instructions to Captain Thomas Byrne, on the 12th day of May last, directing him to proceed without delay to join his command at Camp La Paz, A. T., were confirmed Aug. 21.

Pay Department.—Major W. M. Maynadier, Paymaster, was August 31 directed to pay the troops stationed at Fort Yuma, Cal., and Camp Mojave, A. T., to include the muster of June 30, 1875, and thereafter to pay the troops stationed at Fort Whipple and Camp Verde, A. T., to include the muster of August 31, 1875. Upon the completion of this duty Major Maynadier will take station at Department Headquarters.

Fifth Cavalry.—First Lieutenant E. D. Thomas, A. D. C., was September 2 appointed A. A. Q. M. in connection with the construction of military roads in the Territory of Arizona, provided for in act of Congress approved March 3, 1875.

Camp Apache.—A correspondent of the Arizona Miner reports that on Monday evening, July 6, 1875, the members of Companies E and K, Eighth Infantry, in honor of Companies B and I, Fifth Cavalry (stationed here and on the eve of leaving for Kansas), and as a farewell remembrance, gave a grand hop. At nine o'clock Major Ogilby, the commanding officer, accompanied by the ladies and officers of the post, arrived; soon afterwards the hop was opened by the master of ceremonies with the Grand March, and then dancing was commenced with great spirit and joyfulness. After supper the dancing was again resumed with renewed vigor, and continued without interruption until first call for reveille (day-break) in the morning—there was a black look of astonishment everywhere when the call resounded—then, a murmur of sorrow that it was not two or three hours off. The Committee consisted of: Sergeant Will Edwards, K, Eighth Infantry, Chairman; Corporal Atkinson, E, Eighth Infantry, Secretary; Privates F. Weter and J. J. Hawkins, K, Cusack and Cook, E, Eighth Infantry. Master of Ceremonies: Corporal W. Bembridge, K, Eighth Infantry. Floor Managers: Privates A. D. Duncan, E. E. F. Martin, K. Usher: Corporal Wm. Koch, K, Eighth Infantry.

Base Ball.—The Secretary of the Artillery School B. B. Club, writes us from Fort Monroe, Va., September 20, 1875, as follows: "Seeing it stated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the 18th inst., that the Clifton B. B. Club claims not only to be the best organized, but also to be the champion club of the U. S. Army. I beg leave to inform our military friends in Mississippi that the Artillery School B. B. Club, at Fort Monroe, Va. (composed entirely of the soldiers of the garrison), claims, at least, as much perfection in organization as the Clifton, and desires me to express its great regret that distance renders a game with that club impos-

sible. The Artillery School club does not lay claim to either championship or superiority, which it has not as yet had the opportunity of winning, yet it has recently challenged, through the daily papers, any club in the State of Virginia, and not only that, but it is willing to play any visiting club, no matter of what standing or whence it may come. As for championship, the Artillery School R. B. Club will be ready at any time to play any club organized in the U. S. Army for it, lest the claiming of the championship of the U. S. Army by the Clifton B. B. Club may lead to the belief that it is the best organized, and best club in the Army."

An Atlanta correspondent says that General Joseph E. Johnston is greatly attached to the country, and lives in hopes of seeing it again firmly united in interest and sentiment. Also, that he is naturally averse to becoming a soldier of fortune and reluctant to set an example to the military men of the country by going to Egypt to take command of the Khedive's army. The rumor that General Johnston was to take service under the Khedive of Egypt having been mentioned at one of the Virginia springs, a Confederate officer remarked, "If he should go there and an enemy should land a force on the Mediterranean shore of Egypt, the sources of the Nile will be discovered at last."

These are some of the things General Sherman said to the Indiana soldiers at their reunion in Rockville: "I fully agree with Senator Morton," he said, "that we fought for the holiest of causes. We were right, and our enemies were wrong, and so it must be written in all time to come. We must teach it to our children, and these are the right kind of gatherings to teach it to them. I feel no anxiety for the future. We are a nation. Indiana has her rights and so has Georgia; but both are only parts of a great whole. They have been likened to the harmony of the spheres; each keeps its own place. So must each State. Our last war settled this. If the people of the South wish to nourish their supposed grievances, let them do so; but before these little boys grow up it will be difficult to find a man willing to own that either he or his ancestor was a rebel."

Or the history of the Army of the Cumberland, by Chaplain Van Horne, referred to in the proceedings of the Society of the Cumberland, the author gives the following account in his preface: During a conversation with General George H. Thomas, at Nashville, Tennessee, in the summer of 1865, some remark was made relating to the achievements of his army, when he said to me, "I wish you to write a narrative history of the Army of the Cumberland." "Write nothing but the truth. You will contravene received opinions, and you must fortify yourself." These short but comprehensive sentences constituted my instructions, and taken in connection with the fact that the materials for the work were mainly collected and supplied by General Thomas, gave him as close a relation to it as was possible without direct authorship. His "Military Journal," accurate in the mention of the operations of each day, was a safeguard against errors in chronology, gave brief notes of the more important facts and events, and was suggestive of lines of investigation, for which ample resources were provided in the copies of orders, telegrams, official reports, and other papers, unofficial, but equally authoritative as the muniments of a truthful narrative, which in greatest profusion he placed in my hands. He gave especial attention to the collection of pertinent documents after the work had been projected, and received assistance from General W. D. Whipple and Colonels A. L. Hough, S. C. Kellogg, and J. P. Willard, members of his staff in nearest relation. From the time the composition of the history was begun until his death, I was in constant communication with him, and he knew fully its scope and the pivotal facts which would constitute its framework and determine its purview, and lived to examine and approve several completed chapters relating to campaigns and battles in which he was a prominent actor.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home, in Dayton, Ohio, was held at the Home on Wednesday last. Among those present were General B. F. Butler, President of the Board, Chief Justice Waite, General J. H. Martindale, Judge Bond, of Baltimore, and Judge Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, and all of these gentlemen made addresses to the veterans. Judge Settle said: "You see me before you a thoroughly whipped and reconstructed rebel, that has come to Dayton to take off his hat to the brave defenders of the Union, and to rejoice with you that she lives and has emerged from her troubles more glorious than ever. Now, I never placed my foot on the soil of Ohio until yesterday, and in coming here I saw more rich land than I ever saw in my life before. I come here and see the Soldiers' Home in one of the most beautiful spots on earth; and when I came here and saw you surrounded as you are, and saw the care that the Government is taking of her defenders who took care of her in the hour of her peril, it makes me proud that I am again a citizen of the Union. While you have much pride, I have much more. She is but repaying the debt she owes you. While she takes care of you she could have hung me, but she didn't, she pardoned me. I am not, however, complaining because she didn't hang me. While I believe there is an obligation resting upon us all to defend this Union, I do feel from my heart that there are heavier obligations to protect her in future resting upon us, who, following after vain gods, attempted her destruction, than there is on you who never left her. I rejoice to be with you to-day. It is nothing of novelty to these gentlemen who have addressed you, but to me it is a touching theme to see the fostering arm of the Government extended to you, to hear, as I have, that this Government takes better care and protection of her disabled soldiers than any government on earth. It should make us all feel proud that we are citizens of this Union. I would to God that next year would see every man in the South go to the Centennial at Philadelphia and renew his covenant with the Union."

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Frolic, at Norfolk, will be ready for sea Saturday next.

THE Tallapoosa left Philadelphia, Sept. 20, for Norfolk and Washington.

THE Canandaigua was relieved from quarantine at Norfolk on Saturday last.

THE U. S. S. Gettysburg was put in commission at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 21st inst.

REAR-Admiral L. M. Goldsborough (retired), is reported to be seriously ill with rheumatic gout.

THE Worcester arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 10th inst., en route to Aspinwall. All well on board.

LIEUT.-COMDR. Kells reports by telegraph that the **Rio Bravo** was not damaged or injured by the recent storm at Galveston.

THE Court-martial at Philadelphia has finished the case of Master Chas. A. Clark. The case of Chief Engineer Thomas J. Jones is now before the court.

THE Court-martial at Norfolk has finished the case of Paymaster Geo. R. Martin. Lieutenants Chas. T. Arnold and C. R. Meeker are the next cases for trial.

It was B. F. Bowles, publisher, of Springfield, instead of Samuel Bowles, the editor, who visited Annapolis recently, with his son, as reported in the JOURNAL of Sept. 11th.

PAY Director John S. Cunningham left Washington on the 22d inst. for San Francisco, to take charge of the Purchasing and Pay Office at that place, and to relieve Pay Inspector Spalding whose time is more than up.

REAR-Admiral John J. Almy, commanding North Pacific station, sailed from Honolulu in the **Pensacola**, July 29, and was at Lahaina, Island of Maui, July 31. After spending a few days he would proceed to other places in the group.

COMMANDER R. S. McCook will leave New York on the 30th inst., in charge of a draft of recruits to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Mare Island. It is probable that on his arrival there he will be ordered to a command on the Asiatic station.

THE Phlox at the New York Navy-yard is having her engines and machinery taken out. She is to be rebuilt and thoroughly repaired at the establishment of Nathaniel McKay. The engineering work is being done by John Roach.

In accordance with the finding of a Naval General Court-martial, convened on the South Pacific station, Assistant Paymaster James A. Ring has been suspended for six months on half of his sea-pay, and publicly reprimanded in General Orders by the Secretary of the Navy.

THE Constellation arrived at the outer Roads of Annapolis on the 16th inst. As soon as the tide served she expected to come up to the Academy, when the Cadet Midshipmen would land and go into quarters—on the 18th inst. The recitations and academic exercises began on the 20th inst.

A COURT of Inquiry has been ordered to convene at San Francisco on the 4th of October next, to investigate alleged irregularities in connection with the office of the Purchasing Paymaster of the Navy there. The court will be composed of Commodore Spotts, Pay Director Doran, and Paymasters Fulton and Schenck—the last named as Judge-Advocate.

REAR-Admiral A. M. Pennock has been appointed President of a Board for the purpose of witnessing the examination of the class of officers now under instruction in the use and manufacture of Torpedoes. Captain Wm. G. Temple and Commanders George Brown and J. D. Marvin will be associated with him on this duty; the board to assemble at Newport, R. I., on the morning of the 4th October next.

THE Plymouth arrived at Norfolk on the 14th inst. from Port Royal, S. C., having left the latter place on the 17th inst. She had a very rough passage, having encountered terrific squalls from the northeast, which came near driving her on shore. She was at one time hove to for thirty-six hours. The ship sustained considerable strain from the wind and sea, and may possibly require recaulking. She is now lying off the hospital at Norfolk, in quarantine.

THE Honolulu Commercial Advertiser of August 21, says: The U. S. steamer **Pensacola**, Admiral Almy, returned to port on Thursday, from her cruise to windward, having visited Lahaina, Makee's Landing, Maalaea Bay and Hilo. She exchanged salutes with Admiral Cochran's ship, the **Republie**, before entering the harbor.

COMMODORE George H. Cooper, the commandant of the Navy-yard at Pensacola, telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy, on the 16th inst., as follows: "Epidemic at Howell's Station, Blackwater, Pensacola Bay, twenty-five miles above yard. People have neither food, medicine or attendance. Are crying in the name of God for relief. Yard, etc. healthy."

COMMODORE F. A. Parker has been appointed president, and Captain George E. Belknap, Commanders G. H. Perkins, George C. Remey, George P. Ryan and Chief Engineer J. W. Thompson, Jr., members of a Board, to convene at the Naval Academy, on the 6th

of October next, for the purpose of examining, preliminary to promotion, the classes of midshipmen who graduated in 1872 and 1873, as well as the midshipmen who failed at previous examination.

THE Charleston Advertiser of September 18th has the following Navy-yard items: The employees of the steam engineering department were suspended on Monday for one week.—The contractors for the new sloop-of-war **Essex**, commenced testing the engines on Tuesday.—The **Wabash** was taken from the dry dock on Tuesday.—The coast survey steamer **Palanderus** sailed on Wednesday on a cruise.

Bids were opened at the Navy Department on the 15th inst., received under the advertisement of the Secretary of the Navy, of July 30, for building an iron sectional balance dry dock, at the Navy-yard, Pensacola. The bid of Mr. John Roach was the lowest, \$217,000. In accordance with the conditions of the advertisement a board was appointed to examine the proposals, and report upon the experience and ability of the persons bidding, and the facilities at their command for properly executing the work, and met at the department on the 20th inst. The Board consists of Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, Chief Engineer A. Henderson and Naval Constructor W. L. Mintonye.

DESPATCHES have been received by the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Wm. E. LeRoy, commanding the South Atlantic Station, dated on board his flagship the **Brooklyn**, at Rio de Janeiro, August 23. The health of the ship is reported good. Rear Admiral LeRoy proposed to visit the eastern portion of his command, and expected to leave La Plata on an extended cruise early in December to the eastern portion of the station—African coast. Before doing so a short cruise would be made, and the **Brooklyn** would return to Rio for the September mail from the United States. The **Monongahela** and **Wasp** were in the harbor of Montevideo.

A THOUSAND men are employed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard at present. A large gang is on the new sloop-of-war **Trenton**, whose planking is being put on. She will be ready to launch shortly. Active preparations are making to get the **Colorado** ready for a three years' cruise. The **Scutara**, which returned to this yard a few months ago from the transit expedition, is now repairing, and expects to be ready for sea about October 1. It is rumored she is going to the Spanish Main. Orders have been received to overhaul and repair the transport steamer **Phlox**, a light-draught vessel, to be used on the Rio Grande in the Mexican complications. The new buildings on the Cob Dock are rapidly progressing. They are to serve as quarters and reception-rooms for seamen awaiting transfer to all sea-going vessels.

MAIL advices regarding the trouble between the United States and Tripoli, state that Captain English, of the **Congress**, made the following demands: First. That the **Hartford** should be saluted. Second. That an apology should be made to the Consul by the Pasha in person. Third. That the Pasha should withdraw his offensive letter to the Consul. Fourth. That the sailor who entered the Consulate should be punished. Fifth. That a guaranty should be given for the full protection of the American Consul and his family. The Pasha answered that he did not think himself authorized to salute the flag of any nation first, and asked that this subject be referred to their respective governments. To the other demands he assented. On Thursday, August 26, came the grand settlement. Captain Harmony, of the **Hartford**, accompanied by several officers of the ships, repaired to the American Consulate, where they met the Consul of the Netherlands, and the United States Consul. The Pasha, in full dress uniform and accompanied by his suite, expressed deep regret for what had occurred, and said from his heart that he was truly sorry that there should be any cause of ill feeling between the two governments. He said that the sailors belonged to a Turkish man-of-war, and that he had no power to punish them himself, but that he would guarantee that they should be severely punished. The Judge who summoned the Consul, he said, was appointed by the Sultan, and that he could not remove him, but that he would suspend him. The apology, in short, was perfectly satisfactory, and the difficulty was at an end.

A LETTER to the **Herald**, dated Newport, R. I., September 20, gives the following account of the courtesies shown to the officers of the British man-of-war **Bellerophon** now at that place: The city authorities, residents and the naval officers, seem determined that Vice Admiral Wellesley and the officers of the British man-of-war **Bellerophon** shall enjoy themselves during their stay at this place. As the Vice Admiral did not arrive for a week after the time first stated, the committee of arrangements have had ample time to prepare for him in better style than it was expected they could. There is something extremely pleasing in the cordiality with which the American naval officers have met and welcomed their British cousins. Admirals Porter and Case, with their staffs of officers, have been careful that nothing should be wanting to render the brief stay of the British Vice Admiral as pleasant as possible. After the warm reception of our naval officers at Southampton, they could do no less than they have done. Whether the English officers can stand the continuous eloquence of our city officials is a question to be debated, especially as our worthy Mayor here seemed to bless our visitors for all the benefits of a high civilization, and almost took away the breath of the English commander by his eulogy of the great advantages achieved by Great Britain at Geneva. The exchange of courtesies commenced early this morning. At ten o'clock Vice Admiral Wellesley, accompanied by his staff, visited the torpedo station at Goat Island in full uniform. They were received by Admiral Porter, Captain Brees, the commandant, and the officers attached to the station, also in full uniform. A salute of seventeen guns was fired as they landed. After being

shown over the Electrical and other departments they were taken on board Admiral Porter's torpedo boat *Alarm* and the numerous war appliances of this deadly-looking craft were explained by Lieutenant Barber, who is in command of the vessel. While they were on board, the Gatling guns, mounted on the rail of the ram, were charged and a volley was fired into the harbor for the edification of the visitors. A few minor torpedo experiments were also made, although Uncle Sam evidently showed them nothing but general results. At one o'clock Admirals Porter and Case, Captain Brees, General Hunt, from Fort Adams, and the naval attaché of the British Legation returned the visit, and went on board the *Bellerophon* to lunch, in accordance with an invitation previously tendered. After the usual exchange of naval views the party took leave, and the American Admirals were saluted on leaving, in accordance with the English custom, with seventeen guns. This evening a private dinner was given to the English officers, at Hartmann's, by some gentlemen here. Among those present were Vice Admiral Wellesley, Admiral Porter, Admiral Case, Captain Wells, of the *Bellerophon*; Commander Holland, General Potter, Mr. Herbert Roe, Flag Lieutenant Brackenbury, Major Macomb, and Messrs. Tucker, Wetmore, Sheldon, Beckwith, Tiffany, Rogers, Richards, Fearing and Blodgett. This was an extremely quiet and pleasant affair. To-morrow the clambake takes place on Squanton Island.

NAVY GAZETTE

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Lieutenant R. G. Davenport will, on the completion of his present duties at the torpedo school, be ordered to special duty at Philadelphia with Rear-Admiral Jenkins in connection with the Centennial.

SEPTEMBER 16.—Pay Director J. S. Cunningham, to duty as purchasing paymaster at San Francisco on the 1st October next. Chief Engineer B. F. Islerwood, to Yokohama, Japan, per steamer of 16th October, for duty in supervising repairs to the machinery of vessels on the Asiatic Station.

Chief Engineer E. W. Fitch, to duty as member of the Board of Examining Engineers at Philadelphia. Assistant Engineer A. B. Canaga, to the Richmond, South Pacific Station, per steamer of 30th inst.

SEPTEMBER 20.—Acting Assistant Surgeon J. E. Painter, to duty in charge of medical stores at Nagasaki, Japan, per steamer of 30th inst. from San Francisco.

SEPTEMBER 22.—Midshipmen Wm. H. Schuetze, Thomas B. Howard, Vincendore L. Cottman, Frank S. Hotchkiss, O. W. Lowry, Chas. R. Miles, Rogers H. Galt, John C. Fremont, Jacob Medary, Milton K. Schwank, Robert H. McLean, Charles J. Badger, Wm. Winder, Thomas E. Muse, John M. Robinson, Alfred Reynolds, Chas. B. T. Moore, Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder, Charles L. Putnam, A. Ludlow Case, Jr., Jesse M. Roper, W. H. H. Southernland, Albert T. Freeman, Frank Guertin, Alphonso H. Cobb, James C. Crossop, and Colin McDonald, to Annapolis, Md., by the 6th October next for the required examinations preliminary to promotion. Boatswain Alexander Mack, to the receiving ship Colorado, at New York.

DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 16.—Pay Inspector R. C. Spelding, from duty as purchasing paymaster at San Francisco on the 1st October next, and ordered to settle accounts.

Assistant Surgeon William J. Riggs, from the Kearsarge, and granted permission to return home.

Assistant Surgeon James H. Gaines, from the Saranac, and ordered to the Kearsarge, Asiatic Station, per steamer from San Francisco.

Chief Engineer B. B. H. Wharton, from duty as member of the Board of Examining Engineers, and ordered to the Canandaigua. Passed Assistant Engineer N. P. Towne, from the Richmond, South Pacific Station, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Boatswain Wm. Jones, from the Ossipee, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Boatswain Jas. Farrell, from the Colorado, and ordered to the Ossipee.

SEPTEMBER 17.—Captain Walter W. Queen, from the command of the late Saranac, and ordered to return home and wait orders. Lieutenant John J. Brice and Passed Assistant Engineer J. F. Bingham, from the late Saranac, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Midshipman C. F. Putnam has reported his return home, having been detached from the Kearsarge, Asiatic Station, on the 13th August, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon George R. Brush, from the late Saranac, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Navy-yard, Mare Island, California.

Assistant Surgeon Paul Fitzsimmons, from the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, California, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York.

Paymaster F. T. Gillett, from the late Saranac, and ordered to return home and settle accounts.

SEPTEMBER 18.—Midshipman A. L. Case, Jr., has reported his return home, having been detached from the Franklin, European Station, on the 29th ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 20.—Commander Edward Terry, Lieutenant-Commanders C. M. Chester and S. H. Baker, Lieutenants C. S. Sperry, C. C. Coruwell, S. H. Simons, E. F. Wood and R. F. Rodgers, Chaplain J. R. Matthews, Boatswain Andrew Milne and Robert Sommers, from the practice ship Constellation, and ordered to resume duties at the Naval Academy on the 25th inst.

Ensign T. S. Plunkett, from the Ossipee, and ordered to duty in assisting Commander McCook in charge of draft of men to San Francisco, and on arrival, to report for temporary duty on board the receiving ship Independence.

Midshipman T. B. Howard and Wm. H. Schuetze have reported their return home, having been detached from the Franklin, European Station, on the 29th August, and have been placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon Thomas N. Penrose and Assistant Surgeon J. C. Boyd, from the practice ship Constellation, and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster Edward May, from the practice ship Constellation, and ordered to settle accounts.

SEPTEMBER 22.—Lieutenant J. B. Briggs, from the practice ship Constellation, and ordered to resume duties at the Naval Academy on the 25th inst.

Midshipmen J. M. Robinson and Charles B. T. Moore have reported their return home, having been detached from the Pensacola, North Pacific Station, on the 23d ult., and have been placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon Remus C. Persons has reported his return home, having been detached from the store ship Onward, at Callao, Peru, on the 21st ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon Chas. A. Siegfried has reported his return home, having been detached from the Richmond, South Pacific Station, on the 16th ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant Z. L. Tanner for one year, from September 15, with permission to leave the United States.

To Passed Assistant Paymaster Joseph Foster, during the month of October, with permission to visit Canada.

To Carpenter J. L. Thatcher for six months from the 1st October next.

REVOKED.

The orders of Chief Engineer Elijah Laws to the Canandaigua, and to remain on duty on board the Minnesota.

APPOINTED.

Commander Allen V. Reed Assistant Hydrographer to Commodore R. H. Wyman

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported at the Surgeon-General, for the week ending September 25, 1875: Gustavus E. Phent, orderly sergeant of marines, September 17, Naval Hospital, New York.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memorandum, viz.:

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

SEPTEMBER 13.—To Second Lieutenant John D. Smyser for thirty days from the 18th inst.
SEPTEMBER 15.—To First Lieutenant F. A. Mullany for thirty days from the 21st inst.

LIST of cadet midshipmen recently admitted into the Naval Academy, from the Congressional Districts:

	State.	Cong. Dist.
John Bellamy Bailey	Florida	1st.
David Bartlett	Missouri	9th.
Francis Lewis Berkley	Va.	8th.
John Bell Bligh	Ind.	5th.
Herbert Bliss	N. Y.	1st.
Frank Welch Bowden	Texas	1st.
James Stephen Brown	Tenn.	8th.
Auson Wilder Buffington	Iowa	9th.
Henry Driver Booth	Delaware	1st.
Robert John Cooper	Ind.	8th.
Thomas Barber Franklin	Tenn.	4th.
LeRoy Mason Garrett	N. Y.	18th.
John Henry Gibbons	Mich.	5th.
Chas. Henry Harlow	N. Y.	14th.
Edgar Bamford Wilson Haymond	Va.	6th.
Chas. Homer Hill	Wis.	5th.
John Hood	Ala.	6th.
Fitz Aubert Huntoon	Kansas	3rd.
Campbell Moore Johnston	Ohio	1st.
Charles Carleton Marsh	Ind.	6th.
Frank Bailey Parsons	Mass.	10th.
John Pryor Porter	Tex.	6th.
Herbert Judson Robinson	N. H.	1st.
Hugh Rodman	Ky.	7th.
Edward Clinton Thompson	Penn.	27th.
Edward Ford Tillman	Tenn.	5th.
Emile Arthur Von Starkloff	Mo.	1st.
Wm. Simpson Winchester	Ind.	13th.
Henry Wike	Ill.	13th.

THE following are the names of the candidates, first twenty-five on the general merit list, who have been appointed cadet engineers:

1. A. W. Temple, Mass.; 2. R. Gatewood, Va.; 3. F. T. Bowles, Mass.; 4. M. D. Noel, Penn.; 5. W. McFarland, D. C.; 6. G. K. Salisbury, Mo.; 7. F. L. Bartholow, Ohio; 8. J. W. Annon, Mass.; 9. W. S. Smith, Va.; 10. E. H. Scribner, Mass.; 11. B. C. Bryan, N. J.; 12. D. J. Mercer, Va.; 13. F. C. Bowers, N. J.; 14. F. M. Bennett, Mich.; 15. Chas. B. Lubbe, Penn.; 16. A. M. Hunt, Md.; 17. J. H. Baker, R. I.; 18. Martin Berlington, Ohio; 19. Chas. G. Talcott, D. C.; 20. J. H. Tarnall, D. C.; 21. T. J. Hogan, Ga.; 22. E. C. Acker, Penn.; 23. J. A. Carter, Penn.; 24. Richard T. Isbester, Tenn.; 25. H. P. Norton, N. Y.

Salisbury, Scribner, Bennett, Hogan, and Norton, failed at the examination in June (having been at the Academy a year), and were allowed to compete for admission at this examination.

THE LATE CAPTAIN WALDEN.

A VETERAN of the Revenue Marine Service, Captain Green Walden who died recently, at the age of 78 years, was deserving of more than a passing notice, from his long and active service in the revenue service.

His first public service was as coxswain of a guard boat in the harbor during the war of 1812, for which he drew a pension. After the close of the war he was employed in the coasting trade several years. In March, 1830, he received the appointment of Second Lieutenant in the revenue service and in December of the same year he was promoted to be First Lieutenant. And finally in 1838, while his friend John Anderson was Collector at Portland, he was made a Captain, and was ordered to the command of the *Morris* at that station, in which he had served as Lieutenant. On the commencement of hostilities by Mexico on the Rio Grande, the *Morris* was ordered to the gulf. Some of the officers of the schooner resigned, and twenty-four of the twenty-eight men and boys composing her crew deserted. A new crew was shipped and Captain Walden sailed June 3, 1847, and cruised until October 11, of the same year. On that day the *Morris* with twenty-two other vessels at anchor at Key West, were driven on shore in a hurricane. The *Morris* finally rested upright in a bed of coral three-fourths of a mile from deep water, having worked her way down to the water line in a bed. She was sold at auction for \$750, and was floated off in a canal tug for the purpose, and in a jury rig was taken to New Orleans and sold for \$7,500, and was used for a tender between that port and Vera Cruz.

Captain Walden retired from active service in 1857, and bought a farm in Cape Elizabeth overlooking "Maiden Cove" and the entrance to Portland Harbor, where he watched the coming and going of the many vessels; and kept a cannon on his lawn to salute any that he recognized, and many a flag was "dipped" in acknowledgment of the compliment.

Captain Walden leaves a widow and two children: a daughter who is the wife of George W. Boyd, Esq., of New York, and a son, George, who is a Lieutenant in the revenue service.

(From the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser July 31.)

THE VOYAGE OF THE CHALLENGER.

H. B. M.'s ship *Challenger*, engaged on a scientific voyage around the world, arrived at this port on Tuesday last, from Yokohama, Japan. She has been a wonderful traveller since leaving England thirty-one months ago, having in that time visited some forty-two ports in Europe, Africa, Australia, the East Indies, China and Japan, and sailed some 46,674 miles. The amount of scientific observation and investigation accomplished by her officers and scientific staff (at the

head of the latter is Professor C. Wyville Thompson) must be something prodigious. In the "trawling" many were the strange and beautiful forms of animal life, of fauna and vegetation, brought to the surface, from depths varying from ten to three thousand fathoms—objects of intense interest to the scientific observer.

The instruments for sounding, dredging, and for ascertaining the temperature, are all of the latest invention, and are curiously suggestive. The *Challenger* left Yokohama (or Yeddo) on the 16th of June, and up to July 14, pursued the course usually followed by the trans-Pacific steamers, when, having reached the longitude of these islands she steered south for Honolulu, reaching here on the 27th, forty-two days from Yokohama. During the passage, twenty-three separate soundings were made, finding an average depth of 3,000 fathoms, as follows:

June 17...	1,875 fathoms.	July 7...	3,000 fathoms.
" 18...	3,950 "	" 9...	3,050 "
" 19...	3,625 "	" 10...	2,950 "
" 21...	2,900 "	" 12...	2,740 "
" 23...	2,500 "	" 14...	3,100 "
" 24...	2,575 "	" 17...	3,050 "
" 26...	2,875 "	" 19...	2,800 "
" 28...	2,900 "	" 21...	2,950 "
" 30...	2,775 "	" 23...	2,875 "
July 2...	2,000 "	" 24...	2,875 "
" 4...	2,530 "	" 26...	2,325 "
" 5...	2,900 "		

The soundings were taken on an average every other day. During the passage, the trawl was sent down twelve times.

THE house of Colonel John M. Macomb, U. S. A., at Rock Island, Ill., was invaded by thieves, September 5, and all his silverware carried off, some of which had been in the family about a century, and was esteemed accordingly. An unsuccessful attempt was also made recently upon the premises of Mr. Fitch, son-in-law of General Sherman, at St. Louis, the Khedive diamonds which were not there being supposed to be the objective.

GENERAL Sherman declined an invitation to be present at the Johnson memorial meeting in Nashville, Tenn., but says that he is glad his fellow citizens appreciate the ex-President's merits as a man, and his exalted patriotism. The General visited New York after the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland Society at Utica, and is expected to attend the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at Des Moines, Iowa, on the 29th and 30th of September.

GENERAL Joseph Hooker visited the city of Auburn, N. Y., after the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland at Utica, and was received at the depot by a large concourse of citizens, the Forty-ninth regiment, the Grand Army of the Republic, and Cowan's Battery. Mayor Pomeroy made the welcoming address, to which the General briefly responded. After a short parade General Hooker was escorted to the Osborne House, where a banquet had been spread. In the evening he held a public reception in the parlors of the Osborne House, which was attended by a vast crowd. General Hooker, Congressman MacDougall, and others made short addresses. General Hooker said: "Our country still lives, and will when most other countries are forgotten. The South did not know the work they had undertaken, and indeed the world does not yet know our people, but if we ever get into a war with any of the nations of the world they will know us then. I know no country but this, and never want to know any other." Later in the evening the General attended the veterans' ball. The next morning he enjoyed a drive about the city with Mayor Pomeroy and General W. H. Seward, leaving at 11:15.

From the Norfolk "Virginian" we glean the following items in regard to the Portsmouth Navy-yard: Brigadier-General Jacob Zeilin, commandant of the United States Marine Corps, arrived from Washington on Wednesday morning, September 15, for the purpose of inspecting the marine establishment of the station. He was received at the Navy-yard about 11 o'clock with the marine battalion, in full regiments, drawn up line, and a salute from the receiving ship "New Hampshire." During his stay at the yard, the general was the guest of Commodore Stevens. He left in the afternoon. The Court-martial which has been in session for several days past finished their labors and adjourned, but reconvened September 18 under the orders of the Department to try the case of an officer of the "Canandaigua" for breach of regulations. The "Frolic" finished coaling and moved from under the big shears September 18 to make room for the "Canandaigua." She has been ordered South, and will sail in a few days. The "Canandaigua" came up September 18 at mid-day and saluted the commodore's flag with eleven guns, which was returned by the "New Hampshire" with seven guns. She will go into dock after her armament is removed for extensive repairs. The "Tallapoosa" is expected to arrive towards the end of this week with the Board of Naval Constructors on board. A prisoner will be despatched to Waterfield, Connecticut, under the charge of Mate George H. Cooper. The United States steamer "Plymouth" will come up and go into dock after she quarantines the usual time. Boatswain T. Brown reported for duty September 18 on board the "Canandaigua." Commodore Stevens is expected to return during the course of this week. The commodore's beautiful steam launch "May," is hauled out for repairs, and will be completed at the end of this week. She will be totally renovated and refitted. The officers detached from the "Ossipee" have not yet been replaced. The new flag staff for Craney Island has been sent down, and will be placed in position in a few days. Workmen in the Construction Department are now being discharged daily, and it is expected before the expiration of the month a still larger discharge will be made, owing to the exhaustion of the late extra appropriation. The "Ossipee" is now nearly ready to come out of dock. A new propeller is being made for her, and the boat builders are now making extra time on both this vessel and the "Frolic." Surgeon George H. Cooke having been detached from the Naval Hospital of this station, and placed on waiting orders, left with his family last night for Philadelphia, much to the regret of a large circle of friends, to whom he had endeared himself. Surgeon Worthington, of New Hampshire, succeeds Dr. Cooke.

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER COMPANY.

31 Park Row, New York.

Sole proprietors and manufacturers of the celebrated ORANGE brand of GUN POWDER. Recommended and used by Captain A. H. Bogardus, the "Champion Wing Shot of America."

Orange Lightning Powder.

The strongest and cleanest Powder made. Nos. 1 to 7. Packed only in sealed one pound canisters. The coarser sizes especially are recommended to owners of fine breech loading guns, giving great penetration with very slight recoil.

Orange Ducking Powder.

For Water-fowl. Very strong and clean. Nos. 1 to 5. Packed in metal kegs of 6½ lbs. each, and canisters of 1 and 5 pounds.

Orange Rifle Powder.

This celebrated brand of Powder is more extensively used than any other for both Rifles and Shot Guns. Sizes FG, FFG and VFG. Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25, 13½ and 6½ lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb.

Military Powder.

The Military Powder made by this Company is extensively used and highly approved by the U. S. Government, and exclusively used by the Russian Government for their cartridges made in this country.

MAMMOTH, CANNON, MORTAR, MUSKET and CART-RIDGE Powder made to any desired standard. Packed in wood or metal packages of 100 lbs. or less. Blasting, Mining and Shipping Powder of all grades and sizes packed in wood or metal kegs of 25 lbs.

Great care is taken in packing and casing Powder for export. Also, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the Smith Electric Machine for exploding mines, sub-marine blasts, etc.

Address P. O. Box 2308, N. Y.

THOMAS H. NORTON,

Financial and Business Agent, U. S. A.,

No. 1160 MAIN STREET,

WHEELING, W. VA.

Negotiates Loans, Buys and Sells all kinds of Securities, makes advances upon Officers' accounts at reasonable rates, and transacts a General Financial business. The interests of correspondents carefully regarded, and their wishes promptly and faithfully executed.

FRED. JULIUS KALDENBERG,

MANUFACTURER OF

AMBER GOODS, MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND SEGAR HOLDERS.

Monograms, Portraits from Photographs, Crests and Pipes of any Shape or Design Made to Order.

Sole agent for Bracher's French Briar root pipes, of which I have an immense assortment.

N.B. By a New Process, Pipes are boiled so that the color remains, no matter how much or how hot it is smoked.

Factory, 4 and 6 JOHN ST. Corner of Nassau and John sts. P. O. Box 91. 6 Astor House, Broadway, New York City.

WILLIAM CONARD,

(Late Chief of Paymaster's Division, 4th Auditor's Office.)

Accountant and Claim Agent.

NAVAL CLAIMS A SPECIALTY.

Prize Money, Bounty, Pensions, Back Pay, etc.

All kinds of business attended to promptly, for moderate charges.

P. O. Box 612. Office, 1427 F Street, Washington, D. C.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

Great Reduction of Terms in the Celebrated

Academy of the Visitation,

At Mount de Chantal, near Wheeling, W. Va.

Board and Tuition in the entire English and French Course, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, Lights and Fuel, Stationery and Doctor's Fees, per annum..... \$300

Piano Lessons, per annum..... 48

Even more favorable terms may be made, where two or more sisters simultaneously attend the school. For further particulars, apply for the Prospectus of the Academy.

REFERENCES BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major-General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General George, Sykes, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army, Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S. Army.

LINDEN HALL, A MORAVIAN SEMINARY FOR
Young Ladies (founded 1794), at Lititz, Lancaster Co., Pa.
Rev. H. BRICKENSTEIN, Principal.

Give Vanity Fair a trial. See advertisement.

We are sorry to see that our esteemed London friends, the *Army and Navy Gazette* and the *Broad Arrow*, are engaged in a bitter fight. These journalistic contests, we supposed, were confined to the American branch of the English writing race. Such tussles are always painful to behold, and especially so when those who strip for the battle are military editors, whose thoughts should all be occupied with that larger science of war in which the national soldier must engage. We hope our now embittered friends will soon harmonize, for they are both and equally dear to us, and the damage of either would cause us poignant suffering. Gentlemen, sheathe your swords!

COLONEL and Brevet Major-General George W. Cullum was married on Thursday, September 23, to Mrs. Halleck, widow of the late Major-General Halleck, at the residence of Mrs. Halleck, on Fifth Avenue, New York city.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1875.

Office, No. 23 Murray Street, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL. The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, postage prepaid at this office. Remittances may be made in a Post Office money order, United States funds, or Quartersmasters', Paymasters', or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Subscribers changing their address, or renewing their subscriptions from a post-office other than the one to which their paper is sent, should be particular to state where their paper was last addressed. Change of addresses will be made as often and whenever required, upon notification; not otherwise, as the changes announced in the Orders published in the JOURNAL furnish no authority for changing the address of the paper.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twelve Lines Nonpareil to an Inch Space.

Single Insertion.....	\$0.25 per line space.
Four Insertions.....	0.80 " " "
Thirteen Insertions.....	2.00 " " "
Twenty-six Insertions.....	8.00 " " "
Fifty-two Insertions.....	5.00 " " "

EDITORIAL PAGE.

Advertising Column..... 40 cents per line space.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,

23 Murray Street, New York.

AUTUMN MANOEUVRES.

THE present season is one of great activity in military matters in Germany, England, France, Russia, and even Italy, all of these countries indulging to a greater or less extent in the latest fashion, called "Autumn Manoeuvres." The custom is one of essentially German and especially Prussian origin, and first originated with the great FREDERICK a hundred years ago. The annals of his day are full of records of great reviews and sham battles, by the Prussian troops, in which "Old Fritz" seemed to take an especial delight, and which he certainly turned to good account in the Seven Years' War. It was by these peace exercises that he trained his cavalry in particular to be on all points the best that had been seen up to that time, and made it capable of performing battle service that has never since been equalled, even by the great NAPOLEON. In his days, and for some years after, the Prussian army became a model for all Europe, and was copied with more or less exactitude by every nation that aspired to be called a military power. As time rolled on, the copies became so servile that the faults of the Prussian school became the most prominent feature in the imitations, and the excellencies of the school disappeared in a cloud of pipeclay, while the beau ideal of a soldier degenerated into a wooden automaton, only fit to stand still and be looked at, or to go through a few mechanical evolutions, right in front. At length came NAPOLEON, with genius on his side, and burst the Prussian bubble at Jena and Auerstadt, after which the reaction set in; and the loose, free-and-easy French style set in. With NAPOLEON at its head this school prospered. Like the Prussian school and all others, it needed brains in its leaders. When conducted by enervated *roués* and incapable Imperial favorites, headed by poor broken down LOUIS NAPOLEON, it failed signally, in the Sedan campaign. Since that time, the new Prusso-mania has set in, and at present rages with even greater violence than the Prusso-mania of the eighteenth century.

In some respects it has less excuse. The new Prussia has far less mission to teach than the Prussia of a century ago, for it works with far greater means and poorer tools. FREDERICK showed the world how, by the force of discipline, activity, rapid fire, and skilful tactics, a weak nation could conquer enemies aggregating about ten times its own numerical force. He reiterated the lessons of ALEXANDER, HANNIBAL, CÆSAR and GUSTAVUS. The new Prussia shows only the powers of careful preparation of enormous numbers of men to crush an antagonist by mere weight. Its nearest parallel is found in the swarms of ATTILA, DJENGHIS, and TIMOUR, all of which were skilfully handled and resistless. The weakness of the system lies in the impossibility of permanently sustaining in any nation burdens so tremendous as those implied by armies a million strong.

The one good feature of the German system which is worthy of copying is found in the yearly practice of autumn manoeuvres, in which the troops, officers, supply, and transportation departments, receive an amount of instruction in actual service that cannot fail to prove of value. The comments of the English military press on the late autumn manoeuvres in England afford a fair criterion of the real value of results obtained. Of course no sham battle can represent a real one. There are moral influences in the latter, fear and courage especially, which will frequently turn the scale in an unexpected manner; and *coup d'œil* counts for little or nothing in a sham battle, while in a real one it is everything. In the preliminaries to a battle, the conduct of a campaign, the all important sciences of outpost duty and reconnoissances, the sham campaign has proved of inestimable value in England. The keen rivalry excited among the commanders of the fractions of the opposing armies has also worked in a direction of the utmost importance in actual warfare. They have learned the value of time. Every detachment has left camp on time to a minute, and movements have been executed exactly as calculated. The advantages of this habit of mind are inestimable. A constant training in this direction would be worth fifty thousand men to any large army at the commencement of a campaign, when a general's plans are so frequently thwarted by lazy subordinates, not on time.

The training of the supply and transportation departments in mimic warfare has also proved of substantial value. Soldiers eat as much, roads are just as muddy, trains are exposed to the same difficulties, as in actual warfare. The management of cavalry in outpost and scouting duty has also been found to be greatly advanced in the mimic battles, and commanders have learned, by practice without danger, how to conceal their own movements and discover those of the enemy, by the judicious use of the cavalry disposable. The merits and demerits of dress and equipments are also severely tested by these sham campaigns, with this important advantage, that the defects can be remedied in time of peace, and preparation for warfare made intelligent and practical. Every year of these autumn manoeuvres adds to their value, as the cumbrous machinery of a modern army becomes smoother in its workings. It is much to be desired that in our own country some analogous system could be devised for our volunteer militia. The army gets its practice on the Plains, but the militia has no preparation, and actual warfare finds it all unused to the elementary details on which success depends. Why should not we inaugurate autumn manoeuvres?

THE sinking of the *Vanguard* by having a hole punched in her side by a blow, delivered at nearly right angles, by the underwater spur of her sister ironclad, the *Iron Duke*, seems on the face of it to be strongly corroborative of the arguments used by those naval writers who advocate the use of rams, to the exclusion almost of every other mode of naval attack. No one who had the knowledge necessary to form a correct judgment on such matters ever doubted that an iron underwater spur on the bow of a ship weighing some seven or eight thousand tons would punch a hole, when propelled at a moderate speed, in the side of any armored ship below the armor; and that if said armored ship, when so punched, had such defective internal arrangements, in the way of "double bottom" and water-tight bulkheads (?), that the water could fill a sufficiently large portion of the hull to overcome her flotative power, she would sink, as a matter of course. This is exactly what happened to the *Vanguard*, one of the *chef d'œuvres* of Mr. REED. A hole was punched in her side below the water; the doors were open in the bulkheads, and the "double bottom" utterly inefficient to afford the protection that Mr. REED has boastfully claimed for it. As a necessary result the water entered in such quantities as to sink the ship. In nine cases out of ten, the so-called water-tight bulkheads have failed to save the ship when the emergency arose. The chief reason of this is not that the bulkheads are not water-tight, but that they have doors cut in them, which are almost always left open to allow passage through. When the crash of a collision is heard, sometimes no effort is made to close them, and often when such effort is made, it is found that they are jammed or stuck fast

in some way, so that they cannot be moved. As a general rule those safety appliances on board ship—men-of-war not excepted—which are but seldom called into use, are found to be out of order when wanted. The *Ville de Havre* and the *Amerique*, first class iron ships, fitted with numerous so-called watertight bulkheads, were abandoned in mid-ocean, without any collision, but simply springing a leak. The *Ville de Paris* was sunk by collision with a sailing vessel, the bulkheads doors being caught open, and it being found impossible to close them. As a rule, the only bulkheads that have been found efficient have been those near the bow—which have no doors in them—and which are properly called collision bulkheads. The iron steamer *Vesta*, which sunk the Collins' steamer *Arctic*, is an example of a ship having been saved by a collision bulkhead.

In the JOURNAL of June 26th, without any information of the facts other than that gathered from newspaper report, we protested against the premature and unjust aspersions cast on the character of Paymaster JOHN H. STEVENSON, stationed at Nagasaki, Japan, he being stigmatized without evidence as a defaulter. Since that time we have received a letter from Mr. STEVENSON, fully corroborating our impression. It appears that his accounts are perfectly straight, and that the report is one entirely malicious and false, spread by his personal enemies, and without any foundation. "The only possible excuse," he writes, "they could have found for stating the rumors about me was the fact that I had not forwarded my final accounts of the *Lackawanna*. By regulation I am allowed fifty days for that purpose, and I have not yet been off duty. . . . This is the first time in my life that my integrity has been questioned, and oh! it is such a cowardly attack! Here I am ten thousand miles away, and utterly unable to defend myself by reason thereof. You know how the least breath against a disbursing officer affects him. . . . There is not and never has been anything wrong with my accounts."

We hope that the publication of these extracts from a letter full of warm feeling will have some effect in silencing the gratuitous slanders to which Paymaster STEVENSON has been exposed by a careless press incited by false news furnished by personal enemies. In these and kindred matters the editor of the JOURNAL feels towards every officer of the Army and Navy as towards a brother whom it is his bounden duty to protect against everything but proven guilt, knowing that all officers feel that the same duty devolves on them at need.

In the JOURNAL of August 21st, we published some despatches from Captain RUSSELL, of the U. S. S. *Plymouth*, severely reflecting on the Railroad Company, at Brownsville, Texas, and especially on the president, who was described as "half Mexican, half Spanish," and as being "peculiarly affected" by the presence of U. S. Navy steam launches in the river. Since that time we have received a copy of the *Evening Ranchero*, of Brownsville, dated September 7th, containing a card from the President of the Company, Senor EUGENIO ARMENDAZ. An Army officer of the post states that Mr. ARMENDAZ is by birth a Spaniard, but was educated in Kentucky, and is an American citizen. He further testifies that he is much respected in Brownsville, and that his statements are worthy of credence. Mr. ARMENDAZ in his card denies the accusations of Captain RUSSELL that he threw impediments in the way of the expedition by excessive charges, and insists that his charges were reasonable. The principal item appears to have been for the use of a steam tug belonging to the Railroad, which saved one of the steam launches from wreck, the current of the river proving too strong for her small engines. For this and some other trips by the same tug the president charged \$200, the actual expense for wages, etc., being \$60.50. The company took \$80 for this charge, leaving a profit of \$20. On another, a single trip, the tug was kept by the *Plymouth* all night. Charge \$40, which was paid. Captain RUSSELL offered the tug \$5 a day to act as tender to the *Plymouth*, but was refused. Mr. ARMENDAZ denies the charge of demanding pay for landing at the wharf, and states that Captain RUSSELL never came ashore, and must have been misinformed. He concludes by appealing

to the Army officers of Fort Brown to bear witness to the generous treatment afforded the U. S. Government by the Railroad since he has been president.

THE Reunion of the Army of the Cumberland at Utica, of which we gave a brief account last week, was one of the most successful ever known. Besides the numerous Army officers present, it was distinguished by the presence of the American Rifle Team, who closed their progress with glory at Utica. At the evening reception in the Opera-house, General Sherman welcomed and shook hands with them all, and the meeting proceeded. Colonel Waterman, of Chicago, delivered a very fine oration, after which the calls for President Grant were so uproarious that the President was obliged to make a speech, and responded as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen of Utica, Comrades of the Army of the Cumberland: It affords me very great pleasure to be here with you this evening, and if there was any one thing in the world to say more than another upon this occasion, I would like to do so now. I came here, not expecting to be called upon to say much, and so I say only a few words. Now I would like to write all that I think about this, and have you read it. But you all know that speech-making is not one of my gifts. If I have anything to say, it would be better for me to write it than to stand up here and make a speech. I could take two or three of you in a private room and say anything necessary. But others will follow me on the present occasion, who are not troubled with my difficulties.

The President's speech caused unrestrained laughter and applause. General Sherman next appeared smiling and happy. He said:

That's right; you are now in a good humor. Mr. President, these Army reunions have settled down into a pretty well established fashion. They consist of some poetry and a regular speech, and those who come after are simply by way of prescript to supplement the subject matter of the great oration. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I am somewhat embarrassed when I look over this vast audience, for I see very few of the Army of the Cumberland here. I can always tell them when I see them by their bronzed faces. I see a great many who did not take part in the war for the Union. Some ladies who certainly did not take part in the war. It seems to me that in this vast crowd there must be a great number of people who do not know much about an army. You have heard of the Army of the Cumberland. Years have passed since that Army was organized. It has been the fashion for years, with us and other nations, to name armies after different rivers. And I will take occasion here to say that I do not know the reason why. It would be hard to explain why the armies are called so, unless it is because the rivers are generally the basis or points from which an army advances into an enemy's country. A few events in your memories will easily recall the rivers of the Army of the Cumberland, the James, the Mississippi, the Tennessee. None however are better known to the general public, than the Army of the Cumberland. Why, gentlemen, our orator, the gentleman who has preceded me, has known this army but a short time. I remember the Army of the Cumberland in 1861, when it was composed of a few refugees driven from their homes in Tennessee into Kentucky, when Nelson organized them into a couple of battalions, and that is the first of the army commanded by General George H. Thomas. Soon supplemented by a regiment of Indiana troops and by another regiment, it was with this force, this Indiana and Ohio regiment, that George Thomas won the first battle of the West, that of Mill Springs. At the same time there was another little band of men, the Louisville Legion, composed of a small number of troops with a battery of artillery, and that was a nucleus which General McCook afterwards commanded. These two gentlemen made the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of the Ohio, as it was for some time known. But following this the great Army of the Cumberland got upon its main track—on its base, the Cumberland river at Nashville, and thence it fought, day by day, month by month, and year by year, until your men could go home and live in peace.

Now, my friends, anybody could fill up this picture with a great many details of the Army of the Cumberland, which would tire your patience. I do not propose to do it. But I assert that the Army of the Cumberland began with the war, and never let up till the war was over. It is not right to say it here that the Army of the Cumberland was better or worse than any other army. But it was a peculiar army. It had its own vitality, its own division commanders, its own social relations, and in fact it was a family in itself. It was a noble army. It fulfilled its destiny, and when the war was over, it turned and laid at the feet of civil authorities their power restored, and it was their duty to receive it, and the duty of the Army of the Cumberland to go back to their homes and live like quiet citizens as we have all done. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen and ladies fair [laughter], when we soldiers look around this gallery and read these names which are spread out before us, don't you think it brings back to us some memories—memories of Resaca, Atlanta, Kennesaw, and Nashville? Don't you remember those scenes—our toils, not only at the battles, but before the battles were begun, when we were getting ready for those battles, and going without provisions and even the necessities of life, and doing the best we possibly could in every respect, sleeping upon the ground and in the mud [laughter], and thus we toiled, and these toils were just as important and entitled to just as much credit as pulling the trigger and killing. War consists in accomplishing some direct result, and, therefore, he that understands it best is the best soldier, and that army is the best which accomplishes that result which it is said "to do with the least cost of life," and no army better fulfilled these conditions than the Army of the Cumberland.

Now, in relation to your old commander, George H. Thomas, and, my God, gentlemen [laughter], he was my best friend. Why, I sat by his side for four years at West Point. We have been sent to the blackboard together, and we suffered there a great deal more than we ever suffered during the war. [Laughter.] I have seen his face black when he didn't know his lesson. And I have seen him in after years as an able and upright officer in the Florida and in the Mexican war. I knew General Thomas as well as any man living. You know that he was estranged from his family, that he was a high-toned, brave and peculiar Virginian gentleman, and that at the commencement of the war, he made his decision, and until the day of his death he never flickered—never. Yes, to any of you men here before me, I will say for George Thomas, he was a man of extraordinary courage, and in his younger days displayed it in a negro insurrection which occurred away

down in Virginia, when people were compelled to resort to block-houses for protection. It was necessary, at one time, to send a messenger from one point to another. George Thomas, then a young man, carried that message, though a mere lad, and for that brave act General Jackson gave him his appointment as a cadet to the Military Academy at West Point, and from that he came to be your commander.

I will not keep you, gentlemen, because there are others here besides me from the Army of the Cumberland, and it is very important now, while I am upon my feet and in your presence, to impress on the rising generation the importance of the war in which we fought. None, none was ever more truly holy and patriotic. The war with England is one thing, the war with France another. But a war among ourselves, brother against brother, and father against son, is the most terrible of all wars. More sacrifices of mind, and heart, and body, there are in such a war as this than in a war with a foreign country. Therefore, I say that the war in which we battled was most holy and more precious to the Government of these United States than any of the preceding wars in which this nation has engaged. I say that our revolutionary fathers were not tried as we were tried when we were down in that Southern country. Such a difficult war was never fought before, and we want to impress this lesson upon our children, and upon your children, and upon those who are to follow after us, not to forget the lesson of the war. Gentlemen, do not forget your drill. Keep your musket and keep your powder dry. And teach your children the importance of organization and discipline and subordination to authority first of all. [Applause.] A few days ago I was in Indiana and saw a regiment improvised in fifteen minutes. They had a dress parade, and it was very well done. Those men could have soon built a battalion, a division, a corps d'armee. So, my friends, retain the knowledge you gained during the war. Teach your children, tell your neighbors, and then we may be a proud people. Thank you. [Tremendous applause.]

General Hooker was compelled to decline speech-making, from physical debility. General Slocum, Governor Seymour, Lieut.-Gov. Robinson and others made fine speeches, and the meeting was adjourned at 10 p.m. Afterwards the American Team held a reception at the Utica Club House, which closed the programme of the 15th. The 16th was distinguished by an excursion to Trenton Falls. President Grant paid a visit to Governor Seymour, and the American Team went to the Lunatic Asylum, probably to warn them against getting too much shooting on the brain. In the afternoon a military parade was held in the following order:

Platoon of Police.
Brigadier-General Dering and Staff.
Young's Mounted Band.
Young's Independent Cavalry Corps.
Governor's Island Band.
Major Peattie and Staff.
Utica Veteran Zouaves.
Utica Fire Zouaves.
Utica Dering Guards.
Utica Cankling Corps.
Old Utica Band.
Colonel Davies and Staff.
Utica Citizens' Corps.
Adjutant Bacon Cadets.
Chief Engineer Dimbleby and Assistants.
Rescue Hook and Ladder No. 1.
Utica Steamer and Hose No. 1.
Utica Steamer and Hose No. 2.
Utica Steamer and Hose No. 3.
Utica Steamer and Hose No. 4.
Board of Police and Fire Commissioners.

The parade astonished the natives, although the "pent up Utica" confined their powers. In the evening, after the regulation number of drinks, every member felt convinced that the boundless universe was his own if he wished to take it. This was a natural consequence of the rain, for it poured. In the evening came a reception and ball, fully attended. General Sherman's figure was scene in every dance till midnight, and the General showed by the variety of his steps that his early education had not been neglected. The ball closed the festivities. The Army of the Cumberland meets at Philadelphia next year, with the Army of the Potomac, and the Army of the Tennessee is expected there also. If it takes the same action as the other bodies of veterans 1876 will behold at Philadelphia the finest gathering in the history of the United States.

A Herald despatch dated Liegnitz, Sept. 16, 1875, says: Quartermaster-General Meigs, with his son and Lieutenant Newcomb, and Colonels Dickinson Woodruff, and Delancey Floyd-Jones, of the United States Army, arrived here yesterday for the purpose of observing the autumn manoeuvres of the German army. To-day they witnessed the manoeuvres, which were upon a grand scale and of a very imposing character. Liegnitz is a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Katschach, at its confluence with the Schwarzwasser, and on the Berlin and Breslau Railway. It was formerly fortified, but its works have been destroyed and are now reduced to public walks. Here, on the 16th August, 1760, Frederick the Great totally defeated the Austrians.

THERE seems to be a difference of opinion between Governor Ames of Mississippi and the Government at Washington, as to the propriety and necessity of sending troops to aid him in enforcing the State laws. Public opinion is decidedly against such a use of the Army that President Grant declines to act without more convincing evidence than he has yet had as to the necessity.

Governor Ames, in a reply, dated Jackson, Miss., September 11, says: "As the Governor of the State I made a demand which cannot well be refused. Let the odium in all its magnitude descend upon me. I cannot escape the conscious discharge of my duty toward a class of American citizens whose only offence consists in their color. I am powerless to protect."

"ADELBERT AMES."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

ST. LOUIS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: Although the policy of transferring the risks of the "St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Co." to the "St. Louis Life" was condemned at the time, as only prolonging a brief and feverish existence, the result has disappointed all the croakers, and triumphantly vindicated the wisdom of the course adopted. The "St. Louis Life," (under the superb management of Messrs. Eads, Britton and Lomax, acknowledged to be gentlemen of rare intellectual gifts, peculiarly adapted to the positions they adorn), has become as solid and enduring as any similar institution in the land. The promptness with which all its losses have been adjusted and paid disarms all criticism, and dismisses the doubts of the most sceptical, with regard to its strength and prosperity. The death losses in the Army and Navy branch herewith appended were paid at maturity, and in every instance, despite malignant aspersions, the company has steadily advanced and become firmly established in the favor and confidence of the public.

Lieutenant A. Forcé, U. S. N.	\$5,000
Commander J. W. Shirk, U. S. N.	5,000
Lieutenant Commander J. M. Pritchett, U. S. N.	5,000
Captain G. M. Colvocoresses, U. S. N.	4,000
Captain J. R. Kelly, U. S. A.	4,000
Major E. W. Crittenden, U. S. A.	5,000
Lieutenant Commander E. M. Kellogg, U. S. N.	5,000
Captain W. H. Bartholomew, U. S. A.	250
Lieutenant H. R. Wilson, U. S. N.	2,000
Lieutenant Commander R. S. Chew, U. S. N.	10,000

VINDEX.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

GENERAL BUCKINGHAM AND M. LE COMTE DE PARIS.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Times:

A short time ago there appeared in your journal a translation of an extract from M. le Comte de Paris' "History of the Civil War," relating to the removal of General McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and describing the scene in the tent. It first appeared, I believe, in a review of the history by one of the New York papers, and as a translation into English of the chaste and graphic language of the original it is unworthy of mention. As a sequence, I read in the Times a letter of General Buckingham's, stating "that the Count's description of the transaction contains as many inaccuracies as could well be crowded into the same space." After this sweeping charge, he proceeds to give a version of the affair. The inference is at once drawn after reading the General's letter that the Comte de Paris is alone responsible for his statement, yet an examination of the literature of the Rebellion demonstrates the reverse to be the truth. William H. Hurlburt, the translator of the Prince de Joinville's review of the Peninsular campaign and author of "General McClellan and the Conduct of the War" (Sheldon and Co., N. Y.), thus describes the scene: "He (Buckingham) found the commander surrounded by his staff and by some of the generals of the Army, and handed him a despatch, of which he was the bearer. Opening the despatch and reading it, without a change of countenance or of voice, General McClellan passed over to General Burnside a paper which it contained, saying, as he did so, 'Well, Burnside, you are to command the Army.'" Swinton, who is conceded by all military critics to have enjoyed and availed himself of most remarkable facilities for acquiring accurate information, and without whose "History of the Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac" (Richardson, N. Y., 1866, and now in the third edition) no one can comprehend the trials and the fortitude of one of the most gallant armies ever created, writes as follows, page 227: "He (Buckingham) was the bearer of the following despatch, which he handed to General McClellan: General Orders No. 182. . . . It chanced that General Burnside was at the moment with him in his tent. Opening the despatch, and reading it without a change of countenance or of voice, McClellan passed over the paper to his successor, saying, as he did so, 'Well, Burnside, you are to command the Army.'" Lossing's History of the Civil War (Philadelphia, 1866, and now claiming to be in the twentieth edition), and, aside from the partisan spirit of the author, possessing great merit, writes as follows, volume 2, page 485: "This order was borne by General Buckingham and received by General McClellan late on the evening of the 7th, at which time Burnside was in the tent of the chief." So great was Mr. Greeley's faith in the accuracy of statements made by Hurlburt and Swinton that, when writing of the Army of the Potomac, it was his intention, as is shown by some suppressed, amended and corrected manuscript pages of his very remarkable book, "The American Conflict," to quote the incident as related by them as an evidence of the alacrity with which McClellan obeyed the President's order, and he alone refrained for reasons that are of no moment now, except as they refer to General McClellan. In common with every one who is seeking, whilst yet the actors are alive, the truth as it relates to the smallest detail of the struggle, I am rejoiced at General Buckingham's advent after years of silence, but I deprecate his attempt to make the Comte de Paris responsible for the error, as it is my privilege to know that as yet no writer upon the subject has verified his statements of facts with the same care and patience, going so far, when discovering erroneous information, to cancel and reprint pages, adding addenda and notes to his volumes

when in the hands of his publishers, ready for distribution. The spirit that actuates him is so aptly illustrated in a letter received a few weeks ago that I cannot forbear quoting it: ". . . I feel keenly my incompetency to discuss military questions with the men who had the direction of the military events which I have undertaken to record. The single advantage which I can have to enable me to accomplish that purpose is that I can be impartial as far as military questions are concerned, and I want, therefore, to remain so as much as possible. If I do not accept in every detail, General ———'s account, I wish him to know, Colonel, on the other hand, that, although a former subordinate and now a personal friend of General McClellan's, I have never hesitated as a historian either to criticize him or to contradict some of his official statements when I thought it due to the truth of history to do so. . . ." Again, in speaking of the Southern leaders, he writes: ". . . The latter will see that my first aim is to be fair and truthful towards himself and his companions. I think that sympathizing with the political action of the North, and being connected by my convictions with the Abolition party, when I pay a deserved tribute to their military achievements I do more for their fame than any author whose feelings should have been for the cause of secession. I have a right to be impartial, for I embraced the cause of the North from personal convictions, and not from a wish to ride with the strong and successful, for I left Europe at a time when England and France considered the disruption of the United States as final, when the efforts of the Federal Government to reconstruct were sneered at by everybody. I entered the service two months after Bull Run, and quite prepared therefore to belong to the vanquished party! In consequence I have not the slightest wish to disparage an adversary's achievements." I hope I have demonstrated General Buckingham's charge to be unjust, and if he is disposed to press the matter it should be against Hurlburt, Swinton and Lossing, for certainly the Count had a right to assume that a statement which had passed uncontradicted in the standard books relating to the struggle for eleven years had some foundation in fact.

JOHN P. NICHOLSON.

(From the Contemporary Review.)

THE SAXON SOLDIER.

WITH an inward glow of satisfaction due to the assurance that at last, I am echoing the belief of my most intractable critic, do I record my conviction that the German army is the finest in the world; and of that army, that the Saxon division is the most commendable. The world is ancient; there have been many ages and races of men; but of all, the Saxon soldier is the flower. It were rash to affirm that the future may not produce a warrior better than he; the automatic theory holds out high hopes of possible progress in this direction. When we shall have disembarrassed ourselves of the notion that we live as we please, a rigid system of discipline will become our dearest comfort; for it will tend most strongly to put us out of the way of fancying our actions self-willed. The new gospel shall be the manual of drill and tactics. What a humiliation to man's conceit—the thought that soldiers are nearer the eternal verities than any other bodies! Let the fools of sentiment hasten to range themselves on the winning side. But, whatever our haste, the Saxons are still ahead of us. Though they may not, as yet, have put in words the awful truth of automatism, they have nevertheless done more to verify it in nature and conduct than have the philosophers who set the theory going.

It must not be forgotten, however, that their pre-eminence is owing quite as much to the age they live in as to their intrinsic quality. In short, we are called on to admire an exquisite harmony of times and traits. These sons of the drill-book would scarcely have suited the days when personal prowess was an essential soldierly requirement. Their best recommendation to the modern, and still more to the future, recruiting sergeant, must be their unlikeness to the old Greek and Roman giants of sword and spear. Not hot blood and youthful fervor is wanted; rather a thin, colorless, meek, mechanical habit. What has been called soul and individuality is to be got rid of: an unbounded stomach for discipline is the desideratum. We may look forward to the time when the best soldier will be the least man—I speak to consenting ears, and need not, therefore, pause to explain the paradox—and already Napoleons and Hannibals are at a discount, and the cry is for Molkes. As for Prince Bismarck, he is still too much himself to be put in charge of the army.

I take pleasure in repeating that Saxon soldiers are the best in the world. They can swallow most discipline. They submit to so much stuffing with rules and regulations, great and small, that little of the original creature is left save organic life and uniform. They are a docile sort of Frankensteins. This is well, so long as they remain in the service; but picture the sad plight of a being thus drained of his proper entrails, and inspired solely by the breath of Mars, when Mars no longer needs him! Mars recreates men showily enough; but he lacks the constancy of an original maker, and by-and-by leaves his recreatures dismally in the lurch. Even the uniform is bereft them. Let who becomes a soldier reflect that he enlists for life; and whether he be killed in his first battle, or honorably discharged after half a dozen campaigns, his life still ceases with his soldieryship.

It would be edifying to contrast Saxon soldiers with other nations, point by point, and so arrive at a practical comprehension of their superiority. Much is signified in the fact that their captains address them as "children," while we Americans, and our English friends, try to inspire our warriors by appeals to their "manhood." Men, forsooth! Such is the fruit of

illogical sentiment. But persist in calling a person child, and treating him so, and presently he will share our view of the matter, and thus become fit for the camp. But my business is not so much with comparisons as with the incomparable Saxon soldier himself. Even his uniform is admirable, and after the shabby productions worn by our Seventh Regiments, and still more by English Guards and Grenadiers, truly refreshing. It is mainly dark, the darkness enhanced by narrow lines of red down the leg and round throat and wrist. His headgear, though called helmet for lack of a better name, is not imposing, but eminently practical, while as to his cap, it is positively made and worn to cover the head, and scarcely inclines more to one ear than to the other. What a pregnant subject for analysis, by the way, is that matter of wearing the hat aslant instead of upright! Some see, one of these days, will draw a deep moral from it. The head itself is not propped fiercely up in unrelenting collar, but sits as easily as the heads of ordinary men. We look in vain for the stiff-kneedness, out-chestedness, square-elbowedness, high-mightiness, which we are accustomed to associate with the thought of things military. This model child of battle seems so comfortable in his uniform, he might have been born in it. He can stoop, kneel down, run, or vault a fence without bursting a button. His belt is leathern—no pipeclay on his conscience. He can be very dirty without much showing it. Padding and lacing are unknown—at least to the private. His short sword seems as natural an appendage as a monkey's tail; he would look maimed without it. He walks the streets—with measured tread, indeed, for he is drilled to the marrow, but—with an infantile self-unconsciousness subversive of all precedent. He looks of a race distinct from the civilian, it is true, but quite at home in his distinction.

The infantry are all uniformed more or less alike, but the cavalry are more gaudily attired in blue and white, and the lancers are the dandies of the army—greatly bedizened in front, with knowing little helmets cocked on one side. This is perhaps not wholly inadvisable; lances and sabres suggest close fighting or nothing, and a man on horseback is not liable to so much bullying from the drill-master as is his comrade on foot. The horse helps him, makes him more respectable and respected, and the cavalry is in higher consideration than the infantry, while the artillery, I believe, ranks higher than either. A little self-esteem is not amiss with a man who may be called on to use muscles and courage of his own in attack and defence; and it will take a long time to make ideal soldiers out of horsemen. It may be observed, meanwhile, that the Saxon cavalry, though superbly mounted, are inferior in horsemanship and individual efficiency to either Sheridan's troopers or the English Horse-guards, which can be taken as a sign that the knightly element in the coming army will gradually be refined away, unless we succeed in starting a breed of scientific horses, on the principle of hobbies. But the real efficient Saxon uniform is the uniformity of the men themselves. Of a regiment, one man can scarcely be told from another; it is one man a thousandfold multiplied. Height, breadth, features wonderfully correspond. There are few men either so well or so badly made as many in our own and English regiments; but, such as they are, they are alike. They have none of the ruddy freshness of aspect which one sees in the best English soldiers, and little of the compact briskness of their French friends; they are coarse-skinned, pallid, big-boned, inelegant, almost undersized; but—as I have been more than once assured, and never either doubted or denied—they have shown themselves equal to all demands made upon them in the late wars; and I will add of my own motion, that, were a given number of Saxon troops to encounter an equal body of picked French, English, or Americans, the former would dispose of the latter with a facility which would leave nothing to be desired—or everything. They are the best soldiers in the world, this year; and unless the farm-women break down sooner than is expected, they may be so in years to come.—Julian Hawthorne.

(From the Hong Kong Press.)

CHINA AS A MILITARY POWER.

THERE is no country so wretchedly weak and helpless, in proportion to its size and resources, as China. With the command of an unlimited supply of men, she has comparatively few soldiers, and these are, for the most part, undeserving of the term. Miserably armed, and almost entirely undisciplined, they could not stand five minutes before a well-ordered regiment of European soldiers. As a rule, too, they consist of the scum of the population, and by their insolent bearing and ruffianly habits are the terror of the people wherever they are stationed. Here and there a little improvement has been effected in the drill and morale of these braves when subjected, as some battalions have been, to military training under European instructors. But these instances are few and exceptional. China has plenty of raw material, but it is not easily convertible into effective troops. With regard to ordnance, the Chinese government are not much, if any, better provided. They have spent a good deal of money in purchasing guns which they are not able to use with effect, and they have erected a great number of useless fortifications, chiefly on the Peking. They would find these poor defences if they were mad enough to go to war with even a third-rate European power. Li Hung-chang has, during his administration, considerably reduced the Imperial exchequer by his lavish expenditure on these useless fortifications and munitions of war. He is not by any means alone in the belief that he is thus greatly strengthening the country against the possibility of war. There is a large number of bellicose Chinamen who firmly believe that it is only necessary to obtain European arms to render their legions invincible. It is this belief that prompts them to go on increasing their armaments, and it was no doubt with

a view to gain favor with this, the noisy party, that the late Customs Taotai at Tientsin recently made a gift of 20,000 taels in aid of the military requirements of Chihli.

If the Chinese, pluming themselves on a fancied increase of strength, are therefore—as seems but too apparent—waxing insolently defiant of foreigners, and indifferent with regard to the observance of the treaties, they will have to be taught another lesson from foreign guns. Their new acquisitions would prove poor protections against English or French gunboats, and their wretchedly equipped mob of braves would prove emulous only in showing their capacities for flight. But the counsels of the peace party are still, we hope, most potent, and, though their warlike brethren may be anxious to provoke strife, and perhaps be allowed to insult and outrage Europeans, the former seem fully determined to guard against an open rupture. There are some Chinese statesmen at all events who must be acquainted with the real weakness of their country, though they would be loth to confess it. It was this consciousness of inability to meet trained troops in the field, doubtless that mainly contributed to induce the government of Peking to listen to the wise and pacific counsels of Mr. Wade, and agree to an amicable settlement of their difficulties with Japan anent the Loochooans shipwrecked on the coast of Formosa. The real interests of China all lie in the maintenance of peace and the development of her mineral resources, at present almost untouched. The great mass of the people are very poor, and the burdens which a war would impose would infallibly cause great and widespread distress.

THE JETTY SYSTEM.

THE *Scientific American* gives the following description of Captain Eads' jetty system: The plan involves the construction of extensive lines of jetties along the courses of the moving water, the jetties being simply dykes or levees under water, which are intended to act as banks to the river, to prevent its expanding and diffusing itself as it enters the sea. It is a notable fact, he says, that where the banks of a river extend boldly out into the sea, no bar is formed at the entrance. It is where the banks are absent, as is the case in delta-forming rivers, that the bar is an invariable feature. The bar results from the diffusion of the stream, as it spreads out, fan-like, in entering the sea. The diffusion of the river being the cause, the remedy lies in contracting the stream or in preventing the diffusion. A glance at the map of the Southwest Pass reveals the narrow and uniform width of the pass until it is within about 7½ miles of the bar, which is three miles beyond the Land's End. In this 7½ miles, the river is building up and extending its own banks into the sea at the rate of eight inches per day. Its jetties are completed by its own forces, and Captain Eads thinks they will probably never change their location, although every time the stream overflows these fresh deposits will raise them still higher. He points, therefore, to the fact that the river itself is continually employing the jetty system, and that Nature makes parallel not converging, jetties. At 7½ miles above the bar of the Southwest Pass, the natural jetties are finished, and narrowed to their normal width of 1,250 feet, and there the Pass is 60 feet deep in consequence. Captain Eads thinks that the bar was once unquestionably where this depth of 60 feet now exists. From this point the river gradually widens out to the sea, and the current gradually diminishes from 4½ feet to about 3 feet per second at the bar, and to zero some twenty miles beyond in the Gulf. Since man has known the Mississippi, this distance between the bar and the narrow banks of the Pass above has been the same, 7½ miles. For 11 miles above, the Pass presents the same narrowness and depth. The bar, says Captain Eads, has marshalled the way through ages past to the Gulf, and the natural jetties have been built up at exactly the same rate of speed, and have constantly kept the bar 7½ miles in advance. As the natural jetties advance, the bar is slowly eroded away.

Now, says Captain Eads, suppose that, by artificial means, these natural jetties could be suddenly extended 7½ miles out to the bar. The volume of water would be almost if not exactly the same, and so would be the current. Instead of passing over the bar as it now does at three feet per second, it would pass out between these artificial jetties at the rate of over four feet per second. The question is, could the bar re-form again afterward, nearer than 7½ miles from the end of these artificial jetties? Suppose there were no littoral current or Gulf Stream to carry away the sediment, the bar would certainly form again, but at the rates it has been going for the last 40 years it would take the river 65,000 days or 178 years to extend its jetties from the place where they are finished out to the present crest of the bar. If man, therefore, should do in three or four years what will require the river 178 years to do, it will be after the lapse of centuries when the bar can reappear, because it must be located at least seven miles beyond the artificial jetties. This argument was made as to the Southwest Pass, but applies with equal force to the South Pass, where he is building the jetties.

Captain Eads further stated that the permanence of these jetties will depend mainly on the skill and experience of the engineers. The river itself is daily showing that it is able to construct jetties of sedimentary matters which it transports, which are imperishable and constantly increasing in strength. On its banks are found millions of young willows and poplars, which, properly formed into fascines and securely interwoven in large masses, and sunk with stone in the line of the proposed jetties, and securely held in position by huge blocks of concrete, will soon become filled with sedimentary deposit, and form artificial banks, indestructible as those Nature is daily building at the passes. The following is a table of the increase of

depth in 18 rivers in Europe where jetties have been effective:

Names of rivers.	Country.	Originally depth, feet.	Present depth, feet.
Danube...	Romania (Turkey)	7 to 11	20½ to 21½
Mass	Holland		17 to 18
Trave	Prussia	7	13
Oder	Prussia	7	23 to 24
Warne	Prussia	6	13
Wipper	Prussia	4	18
Persante	Prussia	4	15
Pregel	Prussia	12	20
Stolpe	Prussia	4	14
Niemen	Prussia	10	28 to 24
Leban	Russia	6	16
Dvina	Russia	6	18
Wendora	Russia	4	9
Pernan	Russia	8	12
Nissa	Sweden	5	12
Konno	Sweden	6	9
Altra	Sweden	6	9
Grenaa	Denmark	5	13

(From the London Correspondent of the New York Times.)

LOSS OF THE VANGUARD.

LONDON, Saturday, September 4, 1875.

EVERYBODY is, of course, discussing the loss of the iron-clad *Vanguard*, but beyond the broad outlines of the disaster nothing definite is known. Only the crews of the two ships know what actually took place, and it is evident that they have received orders to maintain strict secrecy. Among naval men at Portsmouth there was, at first, a general disposition to incredulity, at least as to the extent of the disaster, and much surprise is felt, both that the *Iron Duke* and the *Vanguard* should have been so dangerously close to each other, and that the *Vanguard*, a ship built in so-called water-tight compartments, should have gone down bodily in less than an hour. The rate of speed at which both ships are said to have been moving, about seven knots an hour, is condemned by competent judges on account of the momentum which it must have imparted to the vast bulk of the ships.

Following so closely upon the gross mismanagement of the Queen's yacht, this new disaster naturally lends apparent confirmation to the suspicions which have for some time been growing, that there has been a great falling off in the art of seamanship, as far at least as the Royal Navy is concerned; and undoubtedly the series of accidents which have happened within the last few years to the iron-clads would seem to point in this direction. Now, the commanders are apt to be led into carelessness and recklessness by the greater control over the ship which steam gives them. All they have to do is to settle the course of the ship from time to time, and leave the rest to the engineer. In the case of the royal yacht, Prince Leiningen and Captain Welch appear never to have taken into account the fact that they were going at over fifteen knots, and the yacht at barely three, which in the state of the wind, was the very utmost she could attain. In the case of the collision between the iron-clads, they were both moving at about the same pace, but here again the officers of neither seem to have reflected that if the foremost ship stopped without notice, the other would be on to her almost immediately, since there was only a cable length between them.

The *Times* has several letters on the subject. One is by Mr. E. J. Reed, the late Constructor of the Navy, who is chiefly responsible for the designs of the *Iron Duke* and *Vanguard*, explaining that water-tight compartments are water-tight only when they are completely closed, and that even then they do not provide for the security of the ship under all circumstances of ramming, as, for instance, when a bulkhead between two compartments is pierced. It appears, however, that the openings into and through the compartments are not as a rule shut, unless the ship is immediately going into action, and consequently as regards any danger from sunken rocks or unexpected collisions they are no protection whatever. Mr. Reed also points out that the *Vanguard* was struck below her armor-plating, and remarks that the *Iron Duke* was especially designed so that her ram should find a vulnerable point below the plating. In that case, it may be asked why the plating of our own ships at least had not been carried lower as a protection. A "Naval Officer" also sends a letter pointing out that if ramming is to come into general operation and "a gentle tap" is sufficient to sink a great ship, naval warfare will be very much shortened, for in a short time no ships would be left to run one another down.

J. H. F.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Sept 4 has the following: "The full particulars which have come to hand of the loss of the *Vanguard* are to the effect that six vessels constituting the Reserve Squadron left Kingstown on Wednesday forenoon for Cork. Soon after they started a dense fog came on, and they were not only hidden from sight of the land, but also from sight of one another. What caused the delay is not stated, but the fleet appear to have remained within fifteen miles of their moorings at Kingstown for thirteen hours. Four vessels were ahead, steaming slowly southward after the banks on the coast had been cleared, and the *Vanguard* and *Iron Duke*, both ironclads, of fourteen guns, were bringing up the rear. Shortly after midnight the *Vanguard* suddenly saw a large sailing vessel immediately before her. Following the rule of the road, she put her helm hard astarboard and escaped the danger, only to fall into another more disastrous to herself. Her change of direction had brought her at right angles to the *Iron Duke*, whose nearness the fog had concealed. The latter was seen when only a cable's length behind, and escape was then impossible. The *Vanguard's* engines were reversed, but the *Iron Duke* came on with a momentum of 15,000 tons, and her ram tore a great hole almost in the centre of the

ship, just abaft the engine-rooms and below the water-line. The water rushed in, and her foundering would have been a matter of minutes only, but for the fact that the *Vanguard* was built in water-tight compartments. At first an effort was made to keep the water from the compartments that had not been injured, but its futility was soon apparent, and attention was then exclusively directed to the saving of life. The effect of the water-tight compartments was to keep the doomed vessel afloat exactly an hour after she was struck. In that brief period, the noblest qualities of the British sailor were called into play. Captain Dawkins promised safety as the condition and consequence of obedience to orders. The men responded perfectly, and standing in line moved only as they were bidden. They resisted the temptation to have some of their possessions left below. Meanwhile the *Iron Duke*, which had backed after the collision, got out her boats, the *Vanguard* lowered hers, and every man was safely transferred to the former, Captain Dawkins being the last to leave the ship. Nothing was saved except what the men stood in, and no life was lost but that of a favorite dog belonging to Commander Tandy. Nor did any injury occur, except to one man, whose fingers were crushed as one of the boats was lifted by the swell against the side of the *Vanguard*. When all the men were safe the *Vanguard* turned round and sank in water deep enough to hide all of her but the top-gallant masts.

Dublin correspondence of the London *Daily Telegraph* says: On the *Vanguard* falling, which she did rapidly, the sick men were removed first in the boats of the *Iron Duke*, while the ship herself came as close alongside the *Vanguard* as possible. Captain Dawkins then called out to the men of his ship that if they preserved order all would be saved; but if there was confusion, all would be lost. The men stood along the deck in order, and not a man moved until ordered to do so. Meanwhile the boats of both ships were promptly lowered. While the launching was going on, the swell of the tide caused a lifeboat to surge upward against the hull, and one of the *Vanguard's* crew, a petty officer named John Marshall, had his fingers badly crushed. This was the only injury to the person which happened throughout the catastrophe. Captains Hickley and Dawkins worked vigorously to get the men of the *Vanguard* aboard the *Iron Duke*, and within twenty minutes the whole of the 450 men were transferred. There was many a voluntary delay, as individual sailors petitioned to make one more effort to secure chattel of keepsake hidden away below. But the orders, "Boys, come instantly," were not only frequent, but stern.

The ram of the *Iron Duke* protrudes eight feet in front of the ship beneath the water line. This struck the *Vanguard* some four feet below the armor plates, on the port quarter. The after portion accordingly filled first, and the water rushed thence into the engine room and extinguished the fires. The officers' apartments were next inundated, the ship gave a sudden lurch, and, sinking stern foremost, she went down in an inclined position, surrounded by a wreath of smoke. Although she was counted to starboard at an angle of 49 deg., on reaching the bottom she righted.

The *Iron Duke* is much shaken by the collision, and several plates are wrenched off; but the report that the ship is leaking is incorrect. Her bowsprit, a spar fifty feet in length and three feet in diameter, is gone, as also are the jibboom and some woodwork. The *Vanguard* cost £357,497, and with her guns and outfit was worth £500,000. The officers' plate is valued at £260 and the wines at £300.

Both the vessels were powerful rams, but the *Iron Duke* was much the more formidable of the two. The *Vanguard* was an iron-plated steam ram of 6,034 tons and 5,812 horse power. She carried ten 12-ton guns and four 40-pounder Armstrongs. She was protected by armor plating 4½ inches thick, which extended about five feet below the water line. The stem and stern which was unprotected by the plating, were crossed and recrossed in every direction by solid water-tight compartments.

Extensive preparations are being made in Devonport Dockyard for the expected attempt to raise the *Vanguard*. A large number of divers, lighters, ship-chains and other appliances are being collected, and will be forwarded to the scene of the collision under the charge of the Master Attendant at Devonport. The *Vanguard* lies in water 100 feet deep, but, the season of the year being favorable, it is probable that at least an attempt will be made to raise her, as she is a valuable ship. Diving at such a depth, however, will present great difficulties, and the weight of the *Vanguard* is enormous.

If the sunken iron-clad should be raised so as to float once more, the feat will be an unprecedented accomplishment of modern naval and hydraulic engineering. Consultations have been in progress on the subject among experienced naval and dockyard authorities, and the general opinion of practical men is that it may be done. In fine weather, it is thought, the divers will have no difficulty in removing the masts and upper deck guns; then the mooring chains, of such enormous thickness as astonished many a rural visitor to the dockyard stores, will be slipped under the *Vanguard's* hull, or, if this is found impracticable, will be made fast to her hawse holes. Four, or perhaps six, of our great line-of-battle ships now in reserve will be then moored above her, and the chains being made fast, the resistless rise of the tide will suffice to lift the *Vanguard*. Such is the project, and once off the bottom she may by successive short stages, be slid up the Kish Bank until the seat of her injuries can be reached.

FRANK J. WHITE, who retired from the Volunteer Service at the end of the war of the Rebellion with the rank of brigadier-general, died at San Francisco August 29, in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

WINGATE'S RIFLE PRACTICE.—The fifth edition of Wingate's "Manual of Rifle Practice" will be published early next week, having been delayed with the view of obtaining the benefit of the experience of the American Team during their recent visit to Ireland and Wimbledon. When the work was originally written there were no rifle ranges in the United States, and in the absence of practical experience other than what was obtained as an individual the author was compelled to depend for information mainly upon the regular systems of instruction in rifle practice in use in England, Canada, France, and Prussia. In the three years that have elapsed since that period a great change has taken place. Creedmoor has been established. The National Guard of one State at least—New York—has been regularly instructed in the use of the rifle, and although the number of expert shots may not be as great among them as among the English volunteers, the standard of excellence is fully as high, a fact which is strikingly illustrated from Colonel Wingate's omitting from the present edition, as having been surpassed at Creedmoor, all the scores made at Wimbledon which were given in the first edition as examples of what was possible. Long range practice has also been introduced, with the effect of creating a special rifle and settling the question of breech versus muzzle-loaders; and an American team has twice born off the championship of all English speaking people in rifle practice. The experience obtained during this period has been great, and it has been fully taken advantage of in this work.

The method of instruction prescribed has been at once simplified and extended. The manual both of the aiming and position drill and of loading and firing has been altered so as to conform to Upton's Revised Tactics. In view of the extent to which rifle practice is being introduced into the different States the same instruction is given in regard to the Springfield, Sharps, and Peabody rifles as in regard to the Remington used in New York State.

The subject of rifle practice in armories is fully discussed, and many valuable suggestions made as to the use of Vose's aiming tripod—a great improvement over the old fashioned sand bag—candle practice, and particularly as to the arrangements required for armory target practice. The instruction at the range has been greatly cut down. The volley, file firing, and skirmishing are left discretionary with commanding officers, and the class firing considerably reduced.

In place of the large size of targets recommended in the first edition (which in that particular followed the English Musketry Instructions) those now in use at Creedmoor have been described. A number of changes have also been made in regard to the method of practice upon ranges, particularly by large bodies of troops, the precautions against accident, etc., based upon the experience obtained from the practice at Creedmoor by the National Guard. The discussion as to targets is full, including all the details in regard to the advantages and disadvantages of the different kinds in use, and to the best method of locating and fitting them up. In addition to the changes in the manual itself, which substantially make it a new work, the author has entirely rewritten the appendix, and has incorporated into it a vast amount of information in regard to individual and particularly to long range practice which will make it indispensable to all who hope to become expert riflemen. The discussion as to the effect of wind, light, and atmosphere, the merits of various sights and how they should be used, the advantages and disadvantages of the different positions in use at Creedmoor, and other similar subjects, is not only full and practical, but such as cannot be found in any other publications. Full instructions are also given in regard to the selection and management of teams in both military and long range matches, with some suggestions in regard to the formation and management of rifle associations, the conduct of matches and other similar matters, the want of which was so greatly felt by the National Rifle Association when Creedmoor was first instituted.

In addition to the weight derived from the author's own experience, it appears by the preface that this work while in manuscript was examined and approved by Messrs. Guldereleeve, Fulton, Bodine, and Yale, of the American team, as well as by Generals Shaler and Woodward, who have been prominent officers in the National Rifle Association since its organization. As these gentlemen are recognized as the highest authorities upon the subject their endorsement will render the work what is so greatly needed—an official authority upon all questions of rifle practice.

Although identified with rifle practice in this country from its inception, Colonel Wingate has done nothing which will do more to advance and promote it than by writing this work, which will undoubtedly be carefully studied by all ambitious riflemen, as well as by all officers desirous of instructing their commands in the most important part of their duties—the use of their arms.

THE LADIES' MATCH.—Saturday, September 18, was distinguished by a match, novel at Creedmoor, but first introduced by the American Rifle Association of Westchester county at their old Mount Vernon range. It was called a "Ladies' Match," because the ladies were invited to be present while their gentlemen champions shot for them, and because the prizes belonged to the ladies, when won by the champions aforesaid. The Ladies' Match in Westchester county did not prove so popular as the others shot on the same day, but at Creedmoor there was nothing else to engage the attention of the contestants except the Luther Badge Match, which, being at different ranges, did not interfere with the Ladies' Match. Colonel Wingate was the projector of the Creedmoor Ladies' Match, and sent round circulars inviting participants at \$5 entrance fee. A note at the end of the circular requested that the information be kept from the press, in order not to frighten the ladies, but the restriction was pretty well removed before and after the match, which is fully reported in the daily and weekly papers, thus making it no violation of confidence for us to add our quota for the benefit of the Army and National Guard. The Ladies' Match was shot at 200 and 500 yards, ten shots each range, open to all members of the N. R. A. who paid \$5 and brought ladies. There were some sixty entries, but only thirty-six scores were fully recorded. The shooting exemplified one fact, that the Creedmoor rifles are as perfect weapons at 500 yards as man need desire. Four of the contestants—General Dakin, Mr. Jewell, Mr. Hyde,

and Captain Bruce, with Sharps and Remington Creedmoor rifles in equal numbers, made the highest possible score at 500 yards, being ten straight bull's-eyes each. At 200 yards, off-hand, the great weight, and especially the great leverage of the Creedmoor rifle, tells against high scores; but in "any position" it is simply invincible at 500 yards in the hands of a man who knows how to use it. The common military rifle stands no chance beside it. This fact, already pretty well known, caused a handicapping system to be adopted in the match. Creedmoor rifles had to give four points, and military rifles of less than 50 cal. gave two points to the ordinary State weapon. It turned out that the allowance was far too small, and indeed it is problematical whether a perfectly fair system of handicapping could be devised to cover a match involving two different positions. At 200 yards the difference between the rifles is much less than that at longer range, and the elements for a decision are still empirical to a great extent, so contradictory do the facts of different matches appear. As it was, the scores in the Ladies' Match may well be called extraordinary, and if they prove to be normal in similar contests, will go far to furnish the elements for a really scientific system of handicapping. At 200 yards, in the "Turf, Field and Farm" matches, the State military weapon has hitherto held its own, and frequently taken the prize from the best sporting rifles. At 500 yards this is changed. The scores made with the rifles used were as follows, ten shots each range, h. p. s. 100:

General Thos. S. Dakin—Remington Creedmoor rifle—200 yards, 42; 500 yards, 50—total, 92.
H. S. Jewell—Sharps Creedmoor rifle—200 yards, 40; 500 yards, 50—total, 90.

W. B. Farwell—Remington Creedmoor rifle—200 yards, 40; 500 yards, 48—total, 88.
E. H. Raymond—Sharps Creedmoor rifle—200 yards, 37; 500 yards, 49—total, 86.

Lieutenant D. E. Vannett—Remington Creedmoor—200 yards, 41; 500 yards, 45—total, 86.

Captain R. C. Coleman—Remington Creedmoor—200 yards, 39; 500 yards, 47—total, 86.

Colonel G. W. Wingate—Remington Creedmoor rifle—200 yards, 41; 500 yards, 44—total, 85.

A. Anderson—Remington military rifle, 44-calibre—200 yards, 40; 500 yards, 45—total, 85.

Frank Hyde—Remington Creedmoor rifle—200 yards, 34; 500 yards, 50—total, 84.

E. Rathbone—Sharps Creedmoor rifle—200 yards, 37; 500 yards, 47—total, 84.

Captain L. C. Bruce—Sharps Creedmoor rifle—200 yards, 33; 500 yards, 50—total, 83.

I. Geiger—Remington Creedmoor rifle—200 yards, 38; 500 yards, 44—total, 82.

J. T. B. Collins—Remington Creedmoor rifle—200 yards, 36; 500 yards, 46—total, 82.

L. M. Ballard—Sharps Creedmoor rifle—200 yards, 36; 500 yards, 44—total, 80.

Isaac S. Allen—Remington military rifle, 44-calibre—200 yards, 34; 500 yards, 45—total, 77.

Chas. E. Huntington—Remington Creedmoor rifle—200 yards, 39; 500 yards, 38—total, 77.

Homer Fisher—Sharps Creedmoor rifle—200 yards, 36; 500 yards, 41—total, 77.

Adjutant Wm. H. Murphy—Remington military rifle—200 yards, 40; 500 yards, 36—total, 76.

Captain Chas. F. Robbins—Remington military rifle—200 yards, 38; 500 yards, 34—total, 72.

Colonel G. D. Scott—Remington military rifle—200 yards, 36; 500 yards, 36—total, 72.

A. J. Henni, Jr.—Sharps Creedmoor rifle—200 yards, 30; 500 yards, 42—total, 72.

Captain Lindsay—Remington military rifle—200 yards, 36; 500 yards, 36—total, 72.

General Alex. Shaler—Sharps military rifle, 44-calibre—200 yards, 31; 500 yards, 37—total, 68.

Wm. Stewart—Remington military rifle—200 yards, 35; 500 yards, 31—total, 66.

Samuel Clark—Remington military rifle—200 yards, 37; 500 yards, 29—total, 66.

Wm. A. French—Remington military rifle—200 yards, 41; 500 yards, 24—total, 65.

Lieutenant J. W. Gee—Remington military rifle—200 yards, 34; 500 yards, 28—total, 62.

J. A. Armory—Sharps military rifle—200 yards, 37; 500 yards, 23—total, 60.

Captain Jos. G. Story—Remington military rifle—200 yards, 32; 500 yards, 26—total, 58.

J. McGloney—Remington Creedmoor rifle—200 yards, 28; 500 yards, 27—total, 55.

Edward Browne—Remington military rifle—200 yards, 34; 500 yards, 17—total, 51.

Dr. Jos. L. Farley—Remington military rifle—200 yards, 31; 500 yards, 12—total, 43.

Alonzo P. Clark—Remington military, 44-calibre—200 yards, 34; 500 yards, 8—total, 42.

Herman Funke, Jr.—Remington military, 44-calibre—200 yards, 31; 500 yards, 11—total, 42.

Lieutenant Douglass—Remington military rifle—200 yards, 27; 500 yards, 14—total, 41.

H. C. Poppenhusen—Remington military, 44-calibre—200 yards, 31; 500 yards, retired.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—Commanders of companies will cause their commands to assemble for drill and instruction, at least once in each week, commencing Monday, October 4, 1875, until further orders, as follows: Companies A, B, and G, Monday evenings; Companies D, F, and H, Tuesday evenings; Companies C, E, and I, Wednesday evenings; and Company K, Thursday evening. These drills will commence promptly at eight o'clock, and must be continued for at least an hour and a half from the time the drill, or instruction, actually begins. Recruits will report to the adjutant, for drill and instruction, Monday and Thursday evenings of each week, at eight o'clock. Non-commissioned officers and men who are members of the rifle team and reserves of 1875, will be relieved from drills during the month of October of this year. Strict attention and regular attendance at drills will be exacted of every officer and man. Drills omitted will be required to be made up. The penalties imposed by a court-martial cannot be accepted in lieu of the duty which one owes to the service, and to his regiment. Attention is called to the requirement of the tactics, that all instruction should be progressive. Instructors are expected to be patient, diligent and painstaking, and to be persistent in their efforts to attain a high standard of drill and discipline; and in all matters of drill and discipline, no standard under the highest should be recognized. Company commanders are reminded that they are responsible for the instruction of the members of their commands, in such of the general regulations as it is necessary for them to be made acquainted with, as well as in the tactics. The following named officers and men will constitute the rifle team and reserves of 1875: Captain Loomis, captain of the team, Captains Harding, Horsfall, and Briggs, Adjutant Waydell, Ordnance Sergeant Ferris, First Sergeants Murley and Freeman, Sergeants Jacobs, Briggs, and Barry, Corporal Miller, Privates Canfield, Magner, Ewen, Greve, Borrmann, and Berrien.

A camp has been established at the range at Creedmoor, for the use of the rifle team and members of the regiment reporting for rifle practice. It is urged especially upon those who have had the benefit of practice at the armory during the months of July and August, to avail themselves of the privileges of the camp and range, and the opportunity for field practice, and to qualify themselves to shoot for the "Marksmen's Badge" the present season. Attention is directed to Circular No. 1 of the Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice. A proposition having been entertained by the Board of Officers, having in view a change in the dress prescribed for this command, recruits and members not uniformed, or not fully uniformed, will not be required to uniform themselves until further orders, but will report for duty, when ordered, in citizen's dress. The officers of this command deeming it entirely proper that the organization should unite with the citizens and volunteer soldiery of the country in celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the Republic, determined at the regular meeting of the Board in June last, subject to the approval of the several companies, that the regiment should encamp at Philadelphia, and take part in the Centennial celebration next year. The action of the Board of Officers has since been ratified by a majority of the companies, and it is believed meets with the approbation of every member of the command. It is announced, therefore, for the information of members, that the regiment proposes to leave New York on the afternoon of the first day of July, 1876, and go into camp the evening of that day at Philadelphia, in the immediate vicinity of the Centennial grounds. Full information, in regard to the proposed excursion and encampment will be promulgated, as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed. The following appointment is announced: Thomas H. Cullen, to be quartermaster, vice Robbins, resigned.

Colonel Porter cuts out a great deal of work for this winter, and judging from the great and gratifying improvement in the Twenty-second during the last drill season, there is every reason to expect that the present one will end in leaving the regiment a worthy rival of the Seventh, if the men pay attention to duty and deportment.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.—This regiment will assemble in the new dress uniform (gray pants, white cross-belts and white gloves), provided with one day's cooked rations, at the armory, on Saturday, September 25, 1875, at 6:30 o'clock P. M., to proceed to Ridgeway Park, for encampment. Regimental line will be formed at 7 o'clock P. M. Field and staff mounted. The commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, also the quartermaster and commissary sergeants of the several companies of this regiment will report at headquarters, in fatigue uniform, to the lieutenant-colonel commanding, for instruction, on Thursday, September 23, 1875, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Commissions—Wm. Heerd, Jr., to be Inspector of Rifle Practice, (captain), with rank from June 24, 1875. Original vacancy; Anthony F. Heese, to be captain Company E, with rank from July 7, 1875. Original vacancy; Christian Illig, to be captain Company I, with rank from July 8, 1875, vice Wm. Heerd, Jr., promoted; Francis F. Miller, to be captain Company C, with rank from July 12, 1875, vice John C. E. Hinrichs, resigned; August Kaesemann, to be first lieutenant Company E, with rank from July 7, 1875. Original vacancy; Adolph Getting, to be first lieutenant Company I, with rank from July 8, 1875, vice Christian Wolf, resigned; John Baumgaertner, to be second lieutenant Company E, with rank from July 7, 1875. Original vacancy; Albert Fries, to be second lieutenant Company I, with rank from July 8, 1875, vice Christian Illig, promoted; Emil Schiellain, to be second lieutenant Company C, with rank from July 12, 1865, vice Francis F. Miller, promoted.

Elections—George Giehl, captain Company H; Philip Bossert, first lieutenant Company H; Charles Dress, second lieutenant Company A.

Appointed—Sergeant Andrew Schwerzel, to be color bearer.

Promotions—Anthony Felten, who was reduced to the ranks on May 6, 1875, is reinstated to the position of first sergeant Company B, for good conduct; Albert Beck, to be sergeant Company C; Philip Heintz, to be corporal Company C.

Discharged—Sergeants Daniel Kalmbach, of Company B, and Herman Sommer, of Company G, and Privates Ludwig Goebel and Martin Koos, of Company G, all for expiration of term of service.

SECOND BRIGADE.—The left wings of the regiments of this brigade shot at Creedmoor on Monday, September 20, in the third and second classes. The numbers were as follows: Fifth Infantry, 128 men; Eighty-fourth Infantry, 45 men; Ninety-sixth Infantry, 62 men. The Eleventh was not represented. This regiment has now nearly the poorest record of any in the First Division as regards rifle shooting. The number going into second class were: Fifth Infantry, 65 men; Eighty-fourth Infantry, 25 men; Ninety-sixth Infantry, 32 men. The inspectors were: Fifth Infantry, Captain Bruer; Eighty-fourth, Captain Ackerman; Ninety-sixth, Captain Rodenburg. Colonel Van Wyck, acting brigade inspector, was general superintendent. The colonel does not like to give up his old vocation, and his services are of great value in raising the standard of shooting in the brigade. The first class men with their scores were as follows:

FIFTH INFANTRY.
Wilke.....38 Lade.....37 Hooker.....35
Stuzbalt.....33 Fuchs.....23 Hubersnacht.....30
Deiss.....29 Karr.....29 Theiss.....28
Wagner.....27 Muller.....25 Schlar.....25
Reizer.....25

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.
Selberbrandt.....33 Osborne.....33 McKinley.....33
Hawkinson.....33 Tupper.....29 Gillen.....26
Gibson.....25 Corey.....25

NINETY-SIXTH INFANTRY.
Kohlberg.....30 Rodenburg.....28 Berlinghoff.....28
Kroll.....26 Reuter.....25

LUTHER BADGE MATCH.—On the same day with the Ladies' Match was shot the fourth Luther Badge Match at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, five shots each range. It was contested in the morning, when the weather was raw and cold, and the marksmanship consequently rather poor. The Ladies' Match in the afternoon was favored with warmer weather. General Dakin was the only member of the International team who shot for the Luther Badge, and he came out third. Mr. Farwell won the badge, with 64 out of 75 points. The scores were as follows: Farwell, 64; Conlin, 63; Dakin, 61. E. H. Sanford, 59; Geiger, 58; Jewell, 48; Rathbone, 48; Webber, 37; Hennion, 38. Mr. Canfield arrived late, and shot over the same ranges, making 45.

CREEDMOOR FALL MEETINGS.—The programme for the fall meeting of the N. R. A. at Creedmoor is out at last, and copies may be had by addressing Major Fulton, Secretary N. R. A., 93 Nassau street, New York. There are to be fifteen matches. Of these five are open to any rifle, not over ten pounds weight, with three pounds pull of trigger, and any sights not magnifying not excluding a view of the target. These are: I. Short Range Match, for all comers, at 300 yards standing, seven shots; entrance \$1. XI. Press Match, for bona fide press employees, at 500 yards; any position; seven shots; no entrance. XII. Mid Range Match, for all comers, at 500 and 600 yards; any

position; seven shots each range; entrance, \$1.50; sporting rifles handicapped seven points against 50-calibre military, and three points against special military rifles, the latter handicapped five points against 50-calibre rifles. XIV. Long Range Match, for all comers, 500 and 1,000 yards; any position; ten shots each range; entrance, \$1.50. XV. Champion's Match, for all comers at 200, 300, and 1,000 yards; ten shots each range; entrance, \$2. For the State troops of New York alone, with Remington military 50-calibre rifle, there are four matches, namely: I. First Division Match; V. Second Division Match; VI. Third Match; X. Gatling Match. For the State Cavalry there is—II. Cavalry Match, open to carbines only. The conditions of these matches are too well known to be reiterated. They are all team matches, in which the members have already full information. For National Guardsmen from other States there are three matches, as follows: VII. Inter-State Match. Open to one team of twelve rifle; 200 yards standing; seven shots; entrance, \$1. No. XIII. is the Consolation Match, for all but winners, with any military rifle, at 500 yards; seven shots; entrance, \$1. This completes the programme. In prizes is offered the nominal value of \$3,483. Besides these are six New York State Division prizes, for any country teams that choose to shoot. Pool targets will be kept open all the morning, at ten cents a shot. Sighting shots are ten cents each—two allowed each range. Entrance to grounds for non-members 50 cents each. Tuesday, 28th, and terminate Friday, October 1, but stormy weather may delay matters. Entrance for teams ought to be made at once, by letter or otherwise, at the N. R. A. office, 93 Nassau street, in the case of teams from other States, to avoid delay or trouble at the range. Entries may be made on the range up to the opening of any match, but previous entries save an infinity of trouble.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

- COMPANY I, Fourteenth, has elected Captain Brennan.
- LIEUTENANT Willis, of the Twenty-eighth, has resigned.
- COLONEL Charley has returned to the Fifth, and intends to drill hard this winter.
- GENERAL Dakin will be chief executive officer at the fall meeting at Creedmoor, and Captain Story statistical officer.
- THE Off-Hand Rifle Club has challenged the Amateur Rifle Club to a 300 yards match off-hand.
- ADJUTANT A. G. Pape, of the Twenty-eighth regiment, has tendered his resignation.
- THE Twelfth is to have promenade concerts every month this winter.
- The reviews of the First and Second Divisions on the 12th and 13th October are expected to be great things in their way.
- THE inspections this fall, so far announced, begin Tuesday, October 19, and continue daily through the week with the regiments of the Fifth Brigade in their armories.
- THE Howitzer Battery will probably elect Capt. Ira L. Beebe to replace Simons, resigned. The ex-captain will go back as lieutenant.
- THE Eleventh regiment had one more picnic on Monday, 20th. The next month it is expected to see Colonel Umbekant trying a little drill, which the regiment needs.
- THE Seventh commences company drills Friday, October 1. The regiment is bound for hard work this winter, and the spring will show it ahead of all rivals, or we are much mistaken.
- THE rifle practice of the present week, not noticed, is as follows: Eleventh Brigade, second and third classes, Thursday, 23d; Fifth Brigade, second and third classes, Friday, 24; First Brigade, Marksmen, same day.
- THE right wings of the regiments of the Fifth Brigade practice in second and third classes on Friday, October 1, at Creedmoor. Left wings the Friday after. The Eleventh Brigade takes its turn Thursday, October 7.
- AN election to fill vacancies in the Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade, will be held at the State Arsenal, Fortified avenue, on Monday evening, September 27. Polls open at 8 o'clock for one hour.
- SERGEANT Daniel Appleton, of Company F, Seventh regiment, has been made the subject of a new ditty by Mr. Willis Van Winkle, author of "Sixth Company on the March," who is also a member of the same company.
- THE Eighth is stirring about lively. In shooting it heads the division in point of numbers in first class. A new company has just been raised in Harlem for the regiment. There is a fair prospect that Colonel Scott will raise it once more to the rank it held in 1861.
- AT Creedmoor on Thursday of last week all the regiments in the Second Division were represented except the Twenty-eighth. It is stated by officers that the acting assistant adjutant-general Fifth Brigade failed to serve the Twenty-eighth with copies of the order.

On the occasion of the encampment of the Thirty-second regiment Major Petty fell off his horse and sustained injuries which were at first feared to be fatal, and he was removed to his home, where he was confined to his bed until last week. He is again able to be in the streets.

GENERAL Dakin will order an election to be held for brigadier-general of the Fifth Brigade some time next month. Colonel Jourdan, of the Thirteenth regiment, and Colonel Burger, of the Twenty-eighth regiment, are candidates for the position. Colonel Jourdan ought to be elected, because he knows the most, but there is no telling till after election.

ONE captain and one lieutenant of the Thirty-second have been thrown out by the board of examiners. It is time the board did some of that sort of work. Every incompetent officer thrown out is a double benefit to the National Guard. It loses him, and the news makes others work harder to fit themselves for the places left.

GENERAL Woodward is turning over a new leaf in the Inspector-General's Department, and one which promises good results. Instead of holding the old fashioned inspections, where everything is cut and dried to exhibit a false show of numbers, he will visit the various commands, taking the opportunity of ordinary parades, etc., and so gain a true idea of their real strength and efficiency. If he does nothing more, he will yet prove the best Inspector New York has had for many years.

THE Eleventh Brigade will hold armory inspections as follows: October 19, Forty-seventh Infantry; October 21, Thirty-second Infantry and Separate Troop Cavalry; October 26, Twenty-third Infantry and Howitzer Battery. All at the different armories at 8 P. M. Some of these dates will probably be changed, as they will conflict with those of the Fifth Brigade. Possibly the hours may be changed.

THE team and reserve of the Amateur Club to meet the Canadians was selected on Saturday, September 18, as follows: Messrs. Hepburn, Farwell, Bruce, Jewell, Geiger, Conlin, Sanford, Collins, Hyde, Canfield, and Ballard. Messrs. Sanford, Jewell, and Bruce were appointed a committee to select a team of eight. General Dakin, Colonel Bidderwey, Major Fulton and Mr. Crouch were appointed a committee of reception. General Dakin will be range officer on the day of the match.

THE appointment of the following named officers on the staff of the Seventh Brigade is announced: Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick B. Jackson, assistant adjutant-general; Major R. Livingstone Luckey, inspector; Major Augustus M. Voorhis, engineer; Major Frederic Shonnard, inspector of rifle practice; Captain Constant White, ordnance officer; Captain Edward F. Corwin, quartermaster; Captain Peter B. Vermilya, commissary of subsistence; Captain Thomas D. Husted, aide-de-camp.

— ON Monday evening the Williamsburgh Turner Cadets celebrated the fourth anniversary of their organization at Turn Hall. The programme of the evening consisted of dancing and drilling. Of course the dust was washed down with Rhine wine. The drill was under the supervision of Lieutenant Louis Goldmann, of the Thirty-second regiment, the instructor. The dancing was under Captain Martin Decker, floor manager; Adjutant Henry Schuchard, assistant floor manager. Committee of Arrangements—Major Louis Kroder, Captain F. B. Wenderoth, Captain Paul Steinhilf, Lieutenant Chas. Junghahn, Lieutenant Chas. Subberg, and Assistant Instructor C. Schueter.

— ON Saturday evening Edward M. Wunder was elected captain of Company A, Thirty-second regiment. Captain Wunder has been for seven years an active member of the Forty-seventh regiment. Soldiers who have graduated in the Forty-seventh make good officers, and the Thirty-second may congratulate itself upon receiving another faithful captain. After the election the members were invited to a collation, which, of course, consisted of German diet. Lieutenant-Colonel Rueger and Adjutant Major Karcher each spoke a piece. The major-adjutant affected the audience to tears by his rendering of "Dot schmal leedle baby."

— THE present fall meeting at Creedmoor is expected to be the last at which iron targets will be used, every marker employed at Creedmoor to the present day having been wounded at different times by bullet splashes, showing the danger of the system. When Major Fulton's motion comes up next month to change the targets to the Wimbledon style, of square canvases, it will accomplish a great and much needed reform in the direction of safety, besides coming back once more to that unforgotten day of targets all over the world which the directors destroyed last June.

— THE range of the Yonkers Rifle Association, Yonkers, September 20, was marked by the practice of Company C, Sixteenth Battalion, under supervision of Captain D. Smyth, I. R. P., in third and second classes. Forty-four men were present. Twenty-nine qualified at short range and five at the second range. Scores of first class men out of 50 points as follows: Captain D. Smyth, 47; Captain A. Jones, 34; A. Smith, 33; Chas. Smith, 31; Corporal W. Acker, 31; A. Tompkins, 30. This is the first regular practice in classes under a regular inspector in the Fifth Division. The Twenty-seventh has had some practice, but without proper regulations.

NEW JERSEY.

THE members of the American Rifle Team will visit the State Fair at Waverly Park on Thursday, and on their return to Newark in the evening, they will be tendered a serenade and escort by the Fifth Infantry, N. J. N. G., Colonel L. R. Barnard.

THE appointment of Major-General Mott as State Treasurer, will probably cause a vacancy in the command of the New Jersey Division. If so, Brigadier-General Plume will, doubtless, be promoted to the position to which he is justly entitled.

THE Seventh Infantry, Colonel A. W. Angel, will visit Easton, Pa., on the 14th of October, as the guests of the "Grays" of that city.

THE veterans of Elizabeth are continuing their arrangements for the reunion, which is to come off on the 19th of October at Waverly Park. Every soldier and sailor in the city is to parade—also Confederates. The parade and camp is to be commanded by General J. Madison Drake, the originator of the movement. On the return from the park, the veterans will be "received" and escorted by the entire fire department to the Standard House, where a serenade will be tendered the distinguished invited guests. A splendid pyrotechnic display will also be made during the serenade.

THE Third regiment will parade for muster and inspection in Elizabeth about the 10th of October.

THE new First regiment, of Newark, has an old English soldier for drill-master, which does not speak well for "home talent."

A NUMBER of gentlemen will engage in target practice in Elizabeth on Thanksgiving Day, on which occasion, it is expected, a permanent rifle club will be organized.

THIS winter the two New Jersey brigades will be put through a course of severe drills, in anticipation of going into camp at Philadelphia, during the Centennial. The regiments need it bad enough.

CONNECTICUT.

SECOND INFANTRY.—In pursuance of orders, eight companies of this regiment assembled at West Haven for the regular fall parade, 400 officers and men reporting for duty. The regiment was formed by Adjutant Thompson and turned over to Colonel Barlow, who drilled them for an hour and a half, executing most of the programme which had been selected for this drill, which included that of the school of the bat, allon and a dress parade. The drill as a whole was very successful, and most of the movements were well executed, although several of them had to be repeated a number of times before the distances were properly kept. After the drill the regiment had a clambake, tendered by the New Haven companies to those not located there. Amongst the guests at the clambake were Adjutant-General Trowbridge, Quartermaster-General Green, Paymaster-General Charnley, ex-Colonel Smith of the Second, and others. Line was afterwards reformed, and the regiment took the boat to New Haven, where it was contemplated having a review and dress parade, but owing to the rain this was given up. During the day the members who had been practising for positions on the team to compete for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL trophy were excused from drill, and spent their time before the targets in getting into shape for the match. The following is the team and reserves as selected by the colonel: Company A, Sergeant W. M. Benson, Corporal W. Crampton; Company B, Corporal W. S. Bacon; Company C, Private James Jorey; Company F, Corporal William H. Sanford; Company H, First Sergeant James Wilson, Jr.; Sergeant James T. Elliott; Company I, Captain Theodore Byrnes, First Sergeant John N. Lane; Company K, Lieutenant David Ross, First Sergeant John B. Mix; Corporal G. L. Barnes, Private Harry Jones, Private F. L. Whaples. They will use Sharps military rifle.

Companies A, Waterbury, and F, New Haven, did not appear at this parade, having previously paraded by company in accordance with orders, and being excused.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Bacon, of the Second, has had presented to him by friends a complete outfit for himself and horse.

SECOND LIEUTENANT Buttricks has been elected captain Company E, vice Bacon, promoted.

MASSACHUSETTS.

DRILL ROOMS.—Although military matters are at present very quiet, before many weeks elapse will drifts of the various regiments and battalions whose companies are quartered in or near Boston will once more be inaugurated, and during the winter months these drills will be held fortnightly, or at least monthly, by each organization. Last winter these drills were held to some extent by the First and Ninth regiments, particularly the latter, both making considerable advancement and improvement during their continuance, but not quite to that extent desired by their friends. This is due in a great measure to the accommodations furnished the troops by the city, which, instead of providing regimental armories with a hall of sufficient size for the entire regiment to hold drills, give each company a separate armory, the drill-room of which is barely sufficient for a company, much less a regiment. In some cases the room is so small and cramped that recent company drill is out of the question. We call to mind one company which a short time since, finding it impossible to get anything that approached an armory, erected a shed, and in that held drills—a rather poor accommodation for a company in the M. V. M. In some few cases the companies are situated differently, having large armories and better accommodations. The result is that many petty jealousies arise between them and the less fortunate comrades, causing their regiment or battalion to be constantly in a state of discontent, seriously interfering with any regimental or battalional work. This state of affairs could be easily remedied by providing suitable armories of sufficient size to be used as regimental drill-rooms, and when not required for this purpose, to be devoted to the companies for their work. Bringing the companies under the same roof, and allowing them the same privileges and opportunities, would be found of inestimable advantage, and instead of having a number of companies with little regimental pride or enthusiasm, as is too much the case at present, we should before long have

something that all Bostonians would be proud of, and not be obliged to say, why cannot Boston have such a regiment as the New York Seventh? Of course this matter of regimental armories would only apply to those troops in or near Boston, for it would be impossible to attempt such a thing where companies are sometimes thirty or forty miles apart, as in the case of the Third and the regiments belonging in the western part of the State. If Boston does not think proper to provide regimental armories, it can at least furnish the military with a suitable hall in which to hold their inspections and drills. Last year these were all held in Boylston Hall and the drill-room of the Institute of Technology. If the city would procure the use of either of these halls, and permit the military to use them at stated intervals, the improvement would be much more marked. At present the only way these drills can be held is by the officers hiring the hall themselves, which is unjust, as the time lost by the members ought to be taken into consideration, and that considered as sufficient, without making it necessary for them to go to any further expense in the matter. It is to be hoped that the present year will see a decided change in the matter of armories, and that some course will be adopted whereby the troops may be properly provided for.

FIRST INFANTRY.—Company G (Fusiliers), Captain Snow, took a vacation last week, starting on Thursday for Keene, N. H., to attend the Cheshire county fair. They arrived shortly before eleven, and after a short parade proceeded to the City Hotel, where they were met by the Fitchburg Fusiliers, and after a parade, dined with them, and arrived home about six in the afternoon. We saw them as they marched up Essex street and wheeled into Washington street, and noticed with pleasure their fine appearance. They were formed as a battalion of three companies, single rank, of about twenty files, two being in scarlet and one in gray. Their marching was very good, and wheelings excellent. During their stay in Keene they were the recipients of the utmost hospitality. Nothing that the inhabitants could do was neglected, and the Fusiliers returned home with many regrets at parting from their friends. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Mr. Cummings, of the City Hotel, who was untiring in his efforts to make his guests comfortable, and who seemed determined that they should live like kings. The thanks of the entire company are his, and if he should happen to visit Company G in Boston, the hospitality of the Fusiliers is too well known to need comment.

THE Shaw Guards (Company A, Second Battalion, colored) celebrated their twelfth anniversary on Tuesday, consisting of a street parade, and in the evening of a promenade concert and festival.

THE Roxbury Horse Guards (Company D, First Cavalry) held their annual parade Monday.

THE annual fall parade of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company takes place on Monday, October 4. The programme as now contemplated embraces a visit to Waltham, to call upon their commander Major-General N. P. Banks; after which they will proceed to Concord and dine in Agricultural Hall.

THE Pierce Light Guard (Company C, Fourth Battalion) celebrate their anniversary to-day (September 25) with a parade and supper.

FIRST LIEUTENANT Weigel, Company E, First Infantry, has resigned.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands.

W. L. E. Boston Harbor, August 24, 1875, writes: Marching in column of fours, single rank distance, quick time, the command "Form double rank, march," is given. Does the leading set of fours as it halts remain at a right shoulder arms, or does it come to a carry? This movement is described on page 102 Upton's new Tactics. We can find nothing in the book that will bear directly upon the question, and so refer to you. ANSWER.—You did not look at section 119 or you would not ask the question. Come to a carry of course.

M. V. M., August 26, writes: During the encampment of the First Brigade M. V. at the question came up among some of the surgeons whether, after parade is dismissed, in brigade dress parade, the surgeons with rank of major should go up with the field officers to salute the general. ANSWER.—No. A surgeon is not a field officer, but a staff officer.

RIFLE writes: I would beg leave to suggest that in the rifle matches at Creedmoor this month the scores be debared from competing. It was a source of great dissatisfaction last year, and justly so, as a scorer is the umpire, in a great measure, at the target where he sits, and under all sporting rules should have no interest in the match. The scoring has been done well, promptly, and with due justice, I have no doubt, but it is better to do away with even an appearance of evil. ANSWER.—We think your suggestion an excellent one. The competition of scores last year threw suspicion on a good many scores, with or without reason.

GOVERNOR'S GUARD writes from Springfield, Illinois: Please state in Answer to Correspondents the cost to the Government of the new infantry uniform, such as now worn by the enlisted men of the U. S. Army; also whether such uniform can be furnished, from measures taken, to any militia company in the States at the present time by the Government, and oblige. ANSWER.—The price varies from year to year with the price of materials, and is announced in orders from time to time. The last order announces it as follows for next year: Cap, trimmed, \$3.23; coat, \$11.1; trousers, \$4.10—all these being for infantry. 2 Look in the JOURNAL advertisements of military tailors, and write to each for a full estimate stating number wanted, etc. You will receive plenty of answers. Take the lowest bidder, and look sharp for honest work and material.

A. C. F., Nashville, Tenn., September 3, 1875, writes: Please give your opinion on the law in the following supposed case. It is that of more than one friend of mine in the service: A man enlists in the Army under an assumed name, and while a soldier, gets married, or desires to do so. 1. Will his marriage be legal? 2. Can he or his wife hold property? 3. If he prefers his Army name to his real name, can he have the latter changed, and if so, by what authority? ANSWER.—1. It depends on the *lex loci*, not any military law. Generally speaking, a marriage under an assumed name is not valid, but laws of different States vary on this point. 2. Either or both, according to State law. 3. He can by an act of the Legislature of his native State. N. B.—All these questions belong to civil law, not military. In the case of marriage and property the laws of different States vary.

GERMAN PRIVATE, U. S. A., writes: I am a German, at present in the U. S. Army, and will be discharged next spring. What I wish to ascertain is, whether on my receiving an honorable discharge at expiration of five years' service I am entitled to a vote, and if what steps I must take to procure my citizenship papers. ANSWER.—Section 21 July 17, 1862, chapter 300 says "that any alien, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has enlisted or shall enlist in the Armies of the United States, either the Regular or the Volunteer forces, and has been or shall be hereafter honorably discharged, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and that he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to his application to become such citizen; and that the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to such proof of residence and good moral character as is now provided by law, be satisfied by competent proof of such person having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States as aforesaid."

M. E. L., Hudson, Mass., September 17, writes: 1. Will you please inform me what troops are stationed at Walla Walla, Oregon, if any. 2. If recruiting officers have authority to enlist a man for a particular post that the recruit may prefer. ANSWER.—1. There are five companies, F, G, H, and I, of the First Cavalry, and Company E, of the Twenty-first Infantry, stationed at Fort Walla Walla. 2. No.

(From the New York Times.)

LATE NEWS FROM EGYPT.

RECENT advices from the East give an explanation of the sudden, imperative order of the Khédive of Egypt recalling all officers on furlough and commanding them to report at Cairo, the headquarters of the army, by September 15. Colonel Long, of Khédive's staff, was in Paris at the time, having just returned from Plombières, in the Vosges Mountains, where he had been endeavoring to recruit his health, which was greatly impaired in his former expedition to Central Africa, and was on the eve of embarking for a short visit to his relatives and friends here when the unwelcome summons reached him. In a letter to his brother in this city he speaks sadly of his endeavors to get an extension of his furlough by telegraphing to the Minister of War, and also to the Commanding General, receiving from the former the still imperative mandate, "Be back by the 15th of September," and from the latter the following letter, breathing the true impulse of a tender-hearted, but noble soldier:

CAIRO, August 15, 1875.

MY DEAR COLONEL: Agreeable to your request I telegraphed you yesterday. It was hard for me to cut off your hopes, but the day (September the 15th) had been clearly designated as the day you must be back, and you are too much of a soldier to ask (?) why the Sovereign names a day. The great consolation is that one must be of some use and importance in the world, when it is worth while to shorten his leave. Make such clothing preparations in Europe as you may want for a year or probably a year and a half's work in Central Africa. You may have ten days or so here (Cairo), according to present appearances, for such preparations as you can make for the expedition. Winchester rifles have been ordered for your party, and your outfit, as far as the government is concerned, will be worthy of you and your work. Three of the new officers have already arrived, all sound and good men, I think, and two more are on the way, whom you will probably meet in Paris. Truly your friend,

STONE.

Colonel Long necessarily resigns himself to the imperial decree of his sovereign, and though somewhat despondent at not seeing his relatives and friends for nearly six years he bids them good cheer and promises to see them, if nothing serious befalls him, a year or so hence. He says that "I am quite restored to health, though suffering somewhat with an ophthalmic affection. I have a constitution that seems proof against the African climate, and have not the slightest fear but that I shall return in good health. I go under more favorable auspices than in the former expedition—doctors, tents, etc., everything to make African life as agreeable as possible, and with a more republican feeling, being my own commissary and my own master. I may not have so great results to achieve as in my former expedition, yet I may add a great country and still greater commercial advantages to Egypt, besides, when I return I may get a leave of absence for probably a year, which will add greatly to the pleasure of an extended trip homeward."

It was the intention of Colonel Long, when he arrived in this country, to publish, with illustrations, the notes and journal of his exploits in Central Africa and his researches up the Nile. But, as his extended and copious notes were written in French, he wished the publication to be under his personal supervision, and concluded that he might add still more of interest to the volume by blending with it the records of the expedition in which he is about to engage. Judging from the éclat with which he was received in the several lectures made by him before the Geographical Society in Paris, and the favorable comments of the press thereupon, we bespeak for him success in his work, and hope that the present field which he is about to traverse may yield as great fruits in ethnology and geographical science as the former.

GENERAL FROSSARD.

On the late General Frossard the Paris correspondent of the New York Times says: The death of General Frossard has created a profound impression among his friends, but perhaps he had fewer friends than a majority of the men of his time. He was one of those men who can be spoken of without seeming ridiculous as perfect gentlemen. He was one of the most respectable figures that appeared in the Tuileries during the reign of Napoleon III., yet, though occupying a very important position, he was about the least known of all the generals that appeared at court. He was one of the most highly-cultured and most thoroughly-educated men that I ever had the honor of meeting. When a colonel, Frossard was noted for his fine personal character, his gentlemanly manners, his studious habits, and for the manliness and dignity of his bearing. His personal characteristics greatly resembled those of General Lee. Some years ago he appeared at court with his daughter, who then appeared in society for the first time, and everybody was struck by her intelligence, grace, and beauty. The Empress began to talk with her, and in a very few moments found herself charmed by the simple ways of this young girl, who showed evidences of a very high education. The Empress was so struck that she sent for the Emperor, who conversed for a long time with Mlle. Frossard. At length, after listening to the young lady's talk with his wife for some time in silence the Emperor asked in what institution she had gained her education. Mlle. Frossard replied that she had never been at any. "Then who was your tutor? I should like to have him for my son." To the Emperor's surprise the girl replied that her only tutor had been her own father, and all the instruction that she had ever had came from him. Napoleon said no more at the time, but sent to make inquiries, the officer finding Frossard engaged in reading Horace with his daughter. The next day he was selected as Governor for the

Prince Imperial. When the war broke out he was put in charge of a division, and had bad luck from the start. The affair of Saarbrück gave him great distress, and he said at the time that it would not fail to be ridiculous, since the journals had made so much of a petty affair. He was blamed very much for the defeat of his division, and I fear that I blamed him also at the time; but it was only when the official reports of the Germans came to hand that we learned the truth. With one division General Frossard had to contend against the entire army of the Prince Royal of Prussia. He held his ground all day; but as no reinforcements came his force was routed, and the Germans poured in upon the flank of the French army. I do not think that General Frossard was ever fully appreciated until after his deposition at the trial of Marshal Bazaine. He was one of the best educated, most scientific, and valiant officers of the army. Born in 1807, he entered the Polytechnic School at an early age, proving one of the best of his class, and then distinguished himself in the Algerian campaign. His fine manners soon attracted the attention of the Princes in command, and he was appointed an officer upon the staff of King Louis Philippe. He assisted in establishing order in 1848, and later at the siege of Rome, when his fine conduct was reported to the War Office. He was made brigadier-general in 1855, and major-general in 1858, taking an active part in the Crimean and Italian campaigns. In the latter he was in command of the engineers. It was in 1867, after having distinguished himself in several campaigns, that General Frossard was named Governor of the young Prince. He was as modest as he was *savant* and *distingué*, and such men very rarely find their merits appreciated at their full value. Although naturally a Bonapartist, and a warm personal friend of the Imperial family, General Frossard has taken no part in the direction of the Bonapartist family, and studiously avoided making any demonstrations.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A DESPATCH from London, Sept. 17, announces that the eighty-one-ton gun, recently completed at Woolwich for the iron-clad *Inflexible*, was tested on that day. The charge consisted of 250 pounds of powder and a 1,300-pound shot. The result was not quite satisfactory.

THE new German ironclad frigate, *Deutschland*, recently built in England, has arrived at Wilhelmshafen, under command of Captain MacLean, and has been visited and inspected by members of the German Press, who manifested the most lively interest in the vessel. The *Deutschland* belongs to the first class of fighting ships, has a crew of 600 men, and makes 14 knots an hour. She is considered by German connoisseurs to be one of the most excellent vessels of the German Marine.

THE *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* announces the bursting of a field piece on the 29th of June, during the practice firing by the Twentieth Regiment of Artillery, in the environs of Cologne. This piece had been fired almost every day during the practicing without giving rise to the least remark, when on the last day it suddenly burst. It is pretended that a shell exploded in the bore, and this produced the accident. However this may be, an order was immediately given to send the gun to Berlin, where it will be subjected to a critical examination. The German paper does not say whether the gun in question was of the new model or not.

THE journal, *El Djewab*, says the London *Army and Navy Gazette*, has announced that the Sublime Porte has ordered the recall of the Turkish fleet stationed at Tunis. This measure will settle a question which might have given rise to disagreeable consequences, for the Financial Commission sitting at Tunis, whose members are composed of English, French, and Italians, had given notice to the government of the Bey that it would put in a formal objection to the payment by the Tunisian Treasury of the expenses of the fleet during its stay at La Gaulette, as had been previously the case. The Financial Commission based its objection upon the fact that these expenses must be a considerable burden upon the Tunisian Treasury, and calculated to retard the payment of the debts of the Regency. General Kheddine, Prime Minister of his Highness the Bey of Tunis, had opposed the demand of the Financial Commission, but the recall of the fleet has dissipated all fear of a complication which might have arisen from his opposition. *El Djewab* professes to know that the Financial Commission only acted in this manner under the instigation of certain foreign influences.

THE Paris correspondence of the London *Daily News* says: We have been told from St. Petersburg that the Grand Duke Alexis, son of the Czar, is just divorced. His wife was a German maid of honor, for whom the Empress had a great affection. She was not pretty, I am told, but extraordinarily graceful, and possessed of that fascination which is a better gift than beauty. So the Grand Duke fell over head and ears in love, and the lady, confiding in her mistress's affection, undertook to break the news. It was done, and a few hours after the lady found herself travelling at express speed toward the frontier, while the Prince received orders to join his ship. Thus they were separated for awhile. But it is hard to control a prince, harder to rule a sailor; and a sailor prince in love must be worst to hold than quicksilver. The Grand Duke ran away, of course,

found the lady, and married her at a village church in Germany. Thence they went to America, where for two years (sic) they dwelt in perfect happiness. The Czar, it is said, would not forgive, nor would the Prince humble himself. But the Empress interposed at length, both for her son and her ex-maid of honor. And so, after a time, a reconciliation took place. This week the solemnities of the divorce are all completed; the Grand Duke enters the army, and his widow receives a pension. Seeing she is but twenty-one, she has time for more romantic adventures, but greater she can scarcely hope for.

THE correspondent of the *Western Morning News*, writing from Zanzibar on July 31, says: "We have had very lively times of it for the last fortnight or so, since the flagship arrived, in fact, Zanzibar has seldom if ever been so gay, and as the weather is so mild, there has been nothing to interfere with the pleasures of horse-riding, cricket, etc., the first of which has been freely indulged in, the stables of the Sultan supplying the noble steeds, and although, as a rule, the horsemanship was not of the proverbially English type, yet as no one broke his neck it was as good as the best for the horsemen's pleasure. Cricket has been indulged in considerably. Two matches have been played. One was by the *Undaunted* v. the Squadron, and was won very easily by the Squadron officers, their team being much the stronger. The second match was *Undaunted* v. *London*, and was won by the latter with thirty runs to spare." Another correspondent writes: "During the absence of the Sultan of Zanzibar in Europe, affairs are managed by a Regent, who is an uncle, by marriage, of Seyd Burghash, the Sultan. The Admiral and staff, accompanied by Major Smith, the Acting Consul-General, and several officers of the men-of-war present, paid an official visit to the Regent, who received the Admiral with great cordiality. The Regent has returned the visit on board the *Undaunted*, and seemed much interested with what he saw, especially the Gatling gun, in front of which his Highness did not seem at all inclined to stand. The *Undaunted* will probably leave soon after the arrival of the next mail for Trincomalee."

IN the course of an interesting paper on the Australian blue and red gum-trees (*Eucalyptus globules* and *Eucalyptus rostrata*) the *Revue Maritime* gives the following extract from a letter written by the Abbé Charmetant, superintendent of the Maison Carré Orphanage, near Algiers: "I must give you," writes the Abbé, "a few particulars respecting our plantations of *Eucalyptus globules* here at Maison Carré, which I am sure will interest you. This place, now our parent establishment, as you know, was some six years ago covered with a thick coppice of dwarf palms, which the stagnant water of the neighboring harach rendered highly insalubrious. In 1869-70, as the ground was cleared by grubbing up the coppice, large numbers of *Eucalyptus* were put in in clumps and rows along the fields and garden-ground; these have given a park-like appearance to the domain, with a striking semblance of long-standing growth, as you have yourself seen. The most remarkable result, however, has been that the intermittent fever, formerly so continually contracted by the pupils of the orphanage when engaged on field work, has gradually disappeared, and from being one of the most fever-stricken, the locality has become one of the healthiest in the vicinity of Algiers. Moreover, we have entirely discontinued the use of quinine in the exceptional cases of fever that now occur. For some years past we have used a *tisane* of leaves of *Eucalyptus globules* taken from the young trees. We find—and the fact has been observed by many medical practitioners in Algiers—that this remedy is often efficacious in cases where quinine is of no avail, and what is more important, it has not, like the latter, the property of impairing the stomachic functions, and causing the disappearance of the fever to be associated with the distressing after-symptoms so well known in Algeria under the name of 'la fièvre quinine.'"

AMONG the letters brought from the new British Arctic Expedition, comprising the *Alert* and the *Discovery*, was one from the correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, who writes as follows: In facing the dangers of Melville Bay, officers and men are fully prepared for the worst, and all the necessary arrangements have been made. But there is good reason to hope that these precautions, though necessary, will not have to be put in practice, and that the expedition will succeed, under the able guidance of Captain Nares, in passing safely through Melville Bay into the North Water. The next step will be to deposit a record, and establish a large depot, with a boat, on the northwesternmost of the Cary Islands. The expedition will proceed from Cary Islands to the entrance of Smith Sound, when a navigable period, including the whole of August and part of September, will, it is hoped, be before it. A record will be left at Sutherland Island, and if the entrance is fairly clear of ice, also at Littleton Island on the east side. The ships will then cross to the west shore of Smith Sound, and work their way to the north on that side. If there is much ice north of the Cary Islands, the principal cairn, with records, will be on Gale Point, south of Cape Isabella. The latest news will probably be found here. A boat will be landed at Cape Sabine. Depot B will be landed on the western side with a boat, and travelling depots of 240 rations (20 days

for twelve men) at three specified points south of the *Discovery's* winter quarters. Cairns will be built near the depots, with notices buried twenty feet magnetic north of them. It is hoped that suitable winter quarters will be found for the *Discovery* on the north shore of Lady Franklin Strait, in latitude 82 deg., or a short distance further north. As soon as she is snugly established a depot of 10,000 rations will be formed on shore, together with a supply of coal. Captain Stephenson will then at once throw out hunting parties, both to the shore and on the ice, to collect food for the dogs. The *Alert*, taking two officers and men for two sledges parties from the *Discovery*, will then press onward alone to the north. Depots and cairns will be landed at intervals of about sixty miles, consisting of 480 rations each, or forty days' provisions for twelve men.

With these heavy undermanned ships, the surest way of reaching the Pole, in the opinion of Captain Nares, is not to risk failure by pushing forward away from the land. If the *Alert* can winter even in 84 deg., and there is land ahead, there is the certainty of attaining a very high northern latitude by sledge-travelling, and of exploring the neighboring coasts so as to be prepared to advance the ship along known shores during the following season. For Captain Nares considers a second season preferable to pushing off away from the land, and thereby risking a winter in the drifting pack, whence all chance of exploring is at an end.

BIRTHS.

McGREGOR.—At Camp Bidwell, Cal., September 9, 1875, to the wife of Capt. Thomas McGregor, First U. S. Cavalry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

HUSTON—BROWN.—At Fort Ripley, Minn., Sept. 18, Lieut. J. F. Huston, Twentieth Infantry, to Miss Hattie H. Brown, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Hamner.

LORD—GREENE.—At St. Paul's Church, Brookline, Mass., Sept. 22, by the Rev. Thomas R. Lambert, D.D., Mr. Robert W. Lord, of Newton, to Miss Ella Bowman, daughter of Rear-Admiral Joseph F. Greene, U. S. Navy.

LYLE—COBB.—On September 7, at West Point, N. Y., by the Rev. E. P. Roe, of Cornwall-on-Hudson, Lieut. DAVID ALEXANDER LYLE, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, to Miss LOTTIE KIRTLAND COBB. No cards.

WOOD—MAHON.—At Carlisle, Pa., on the 21st inst., Lieut. E. P. Wood, U. S. Navy, to ANNIE D. MAHON, daughter of Dr. D. N. Mahon.

DIED.

JAMES.—At the Entwaw House, Baltimore, Md., Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 14, 1875, FANNY LONO, only daughter of Brevet-Lieut. Colonel Henry W. James, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, and L. Elizabeth James, aged 9 years, 10 months and 14 days.

STATIONS UNITED STATES NAVY.

NAME, RATE AND CLASS.	Rate.	Guns.	Ton'ge.	COMMANDERS.	LAST HEARD FROM.	NAME, RATE AND CLASS.	Rate.	Guns.	Ton'ge.	COMMANDERS.	LAST HEARD FROM.
NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.						ASIATIC STATION.					
Rr.-Ad. J. R. M. Mullany.						rRr.-Adml. Wm. Reynolds.					
Worcester, a. Flag-s.	2nd	15	2000	Capt. W. D. Whiting.....	En route to Aspinwall.	Hartford, s.	2nd	18	3000	Capt. D. B. Harmony.....	En route home.
DICTATOR, s.	2nd	2	1750	Comdr. R. L. Law.....	Port Royal, S. C.	Tennessee, s.	2nd	23	2135	Capt. W. W. Low.....	En route to station.
Canandaigua, s.	2nd	10	958	Capt. Edward Barrett.....	Norfolk, Va.	Kearsarge, s.	3rd	6	695	Comdr. F. V. McNair.....	Nagasaki.
Plymouth, s.	2nd	12	1122	Capt. John H. Russell.....	Norfolk, Va.	Yantic, s.	3rd	3	410	Comdr. Robt. F. R. Lewis.	Yokohama.
Ossipee, s.	3rd	8	828	Comdr. S. L. Breece.....	Norfolk, Va.	Ashuelot, p.	3rd	6	786	Comdr. Edm. O. Matthews.	Nagasaki.
CANONICUS, s.	4th	2	550	Comdr. Chas. A. Babcock.....	New Orleans.	Saco, s.	3rd	3	410	Comdr. Chas. J. McDougal.	Yokohama.
Shawmut, s.	3rd	4	410	Comdr. G. C. Wilkes.....	Aspinwall.	Monocacy, p.	3rd	6	747	Comdr. Joseph P. Fyffe.....	Nagasaki.
Pinta, s.	4th	306	306	Lt.-Comdr. N. Mayo Dyer.....	Port Royal, S. C.	Palos, s.	4th	6	306	Lt.-Comdr. W. R. Bridgman.	Shanghai.
SAUGUS, s.	4th	350	350	Lt.-Comdr. Jos. E. Coghlan.....	Pensacola.	SPECIAL SERVICE.					
AJAX, s.	4th	550	550	Lt.-Comdr. Geo. E. Wingate.....	Pensacola.	Powhatan, p.	2nd	17	2182	Capt. James E. Jonett.....	En route to Port au Prince.
MAHOPOC, s.	4th	550	550	Lieut. Geo. R. Durand.....	Pensacola.	Swatara, s.	3rd	8	910	Comdr. A. P. Cooke.....	New York.
MANHATTAN, s.	4th	550	550	Lieut. Jas. A. Chesley.....	Pensacola.	Michigan, p.	3rd	6	450	Comdr. J. H. Gillis.....	En route to Marquette.
Pawnee, sails.	3rd	2	872	Lieut. John K. Winn.....	Port Royal, S. C.	Despatch, s.	4th	4	730	Comdr. Fredk. Rodgers.....	Portsmouth, N. H.
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.						Rear-Adml. Wm. E. LeRoy.					
Brooklyn, s. Flag-s.	2nd	20	3000	Capt. John H. Upshur.....	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.	Tallapoosa, p.	4th	2	650	Lieut. D. G. McRitchie.....	Washington.
Monongahela, s.	2nd	1	960	Capt. Lewis A. Kimberly.....	Montevideo.	Gettysburg, p.	4th	2	518	Lt.-Comdr. F. M. Green.....	Washington.
Wasp, p.	4th	1	365	Comdr. Wm. A. Kirkland.....	Montevideo.	Rio Bravo, s.	3rd	6	640	Lt.-Comdr. D. W. C. Kells.....	Galveston.
EUROPEAN STATION.						Rr.-Adml. John L. Worden.					
Franklin, a. Flag-s.	1st	39	3173	Capt. Saml. R. Franklin.....	Lisbon.	Alert, s.	3rd	6	640	Comdr. J. D. Marvin.....	Chester, Pa.
Alaska, s.	2nd	12	1122	Capt. A. A. Semmes.....	Havre.	Constellation, sails	3rd	10	1236	Comdr. Edward Terry.....	Annapolis, Md.
Congress, s.	2nd	16	2000	Capt. Earl English.....	Adriatic Sea.	NAVY YARD AND SHORE STATIONS.					
Junata, s.	3rd	8	828	Comdr. S. Dana Greene.....	Lisbon.	Minnesota, s.	1st	46	3000	Captain A. W. Johnson.....	New York. Flag-ship of Vice-Ad.
N. PACIFIC STATION.						Rear-Adml. John J. Ahly.					
Pensacola, s. Flag-s.	2nd	22	2000	Capt. Bancroft Gherardi.....	Lahaina, July 31.	Colorado, s.	1st	46	3032	Capt. Daniel L. Braine.....	Receiving Ship, New York.
Benicia, s.	2nd	12	1122	Capt. Wm. E. Hopkins.....	San Francisco, Cal.	New Hampshire, sails	2nd	15	2600	Comdr. Chas. H. Cushman.	Receiving Ship, Norfolk.
Portsmouth, sails.	3rd	14	846	Comdr. Silas Casco, Jr.....	Maro Island, Cal.	Ohio, s.	2nd	5	2700	Capt. Ralph Chandler.....	Receiving Ship, Boston.
Tuscarora, s.	3rd	6	726	Comdr. Jos. N. Miller.....	San Francisco, Cal.	Independence, s.	3rd	22	1891	Capt. Thos. Pattison.....	Receiving Ship, Mare Island.
S. PACIFIC STATION.						Rr.-Adml. Reed Werden.					
Richmond, s. Flag-s.	2nd	14	2000	Capt. Philip C. Johnson.....	Panama.	Sabine, s.	3rd	22	1475	Comdr. John Irwin.....	Receiving Ship, Portsmouth, N. H.
Omaha, s.	2nd	8	704	Capt. Edw. Simpson.....	Panama.	Fotomac, s.	3rd	22	1475	Comdr. H. A. Adams, Jr.....	Receiving Ship, Philadelphia.
Onward, sails.	4th	2	704	Lt.-Comdr. Edw. S. Keyser.....	Callao, Peru (storeship).	Santee, s.	3rd	16	1475	Lt.-Comdr. Merrill Miller.....	Gunnery Ship, Naval Academy.
						Tugs.					
						Intrepid, s.					
						Nina, s.					
						Phlox, s.					
						Rescue, s.					
						Rose, s.					
						Speedwell, s.					
						Triana, s.					
						330 Comdr. C. L. Huntington.					
						306 Mate J. H. Brown.					
						317 Mate Benj. G. Perry.					
						111 Mate Samuel Lomax.					
						62 Mate John Oden'dhal.					
						306 Lieut. T. M. Gardner.					
						306 Mate Lewis G. Cook.					
						New York.					
						Torpedo Boat, Newport, R. I.					
						New York.					
						Fire Tug, Washington.					
						Yard Tug, Pensacola.					
						In use at Portsmouth.					
						Washington.					

* Battery of Howitzers. † Ordered.

Iron-clads in SMALL CAPS. Wooden sailing vessels in italics.

s. indicates a propeller; p. a side wheel steamer.

Health Comfort Convenience

SECURED BY USING
SMITH'S PATENT VENTILATED
SECTIONAL

MATTRESS,

Made of best curled hair. Costs no more than the ordinary mattress. Cooler in Summer, more comfortable at all times. The sections are interchangeable, and handled as easily as a pillow, and a fresh sleeping surface every night thereby assured. Highly recommended by Physicians. Every mattress guaranteed strictly as represented. Common Mattresses made over on the ventilated principle.

For Army and Navy Officers, they are invaluable, being so easily handled and occupying so little space.

Send for Illustrated Circular. Address
Patent Ventilated Mattress Co.,
661 Broadway, New York.

C. J. MAYNARD & CO.,
DEALERS IN SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY.

We have just received a fresh supply of BIRD SKINS and EGGS as well as other objects of Natural History, from Florida and elsewhere. Collectors will do well to send for our catalogue and make a selection at once, so as to secure the best of the lot.

MOUNTED GAME BIRDS A SPECIALTY.
WORKS ON NATURAL HISTORY FOR SALE ALSO.

PICTURES OF GAME BIRDS AND MAMMALS.

SOMETHING NEW.
Game Birds and Mammals, mounted medallion-like, to hang on the walls of your dining-room or office.

NEW BIRD CAGES.
Just the thing to catch living birds for the cages or for mounting specimens. Price 75 cts. all ready for use.

Send stamp for the New Catalogue.
Address C. J. MAYNARD & CO.,
NEWTONVILLE, MASS.

FRITSCH & GRIEB,

ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,
No. 1400 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ESTERBROOK'S
Steel Pens.
NEW YORK OFFICE, 25 JOHN ST.
For Sale by all Stationers.
ESTERBROOK & CO.
FALCON PEN.
SAMPLES AND PRICES OF AFFILIATES.
POST SUPPLERS, ETC., SUPPLIED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

THE ELASTIC HORSE SHOE CO.
NEW YORK OFFICE:
No. 118 Liberty Street.



The best Cavalry and Artillery Horse Shoe in the world. It is the only Elastic shoe made, which will last as long as ordinary iron shoes now in use. Equally useful in Summer as in Winter, and relieves every horse using it over hard roads. They weigh one third less than iron shoes of same size. No forge used in putting them on. They are fitted to the hoof cold.

Presses from \$4 to \$350. Send Three Cent Stamp for Catalogue to W. Y. EDWARDS, 36 Church Street, New York.

W. L. HAYDEN, Teacher of Guitar and Flute, Agent for Zilon's Patent Guitars; the best in use. Dealer in Musical Instruments, Music and Strings. Catalogues sent free. 250 Broadway, New York.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S
GRAND CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT
14th St. & 6th Ave., New York.

In no establishment in the country can be found so large an assortment of goods in so many different branches of trade—consisting of

WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, TIES, HOSIERY, SMALL WARES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS AND FEATHERS, ARTS AND CAPS, FURS, FUR TRIMMINGS, HOUSE-FURNISHING, CONFECTIONERY, CHINA AND GLASS-WARE, PLATED WARE, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, KID GLOVES, PERFUMERY, DRESS TRIMMINGS, WORSTED EMBROIDERIES.

Toys, Dolls and Dolls' Furnishing Goods. Descriptive Catalogues ready, sent by mail. Goods shipped and delivered free in the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken. Particular attention to orders by mail. Goods packed and shipped for any part of the country. No charge for packing.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.



PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT gives a continuous current of Electricity around the body and cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney diseases, Nervous Debility, Impotency, Nervous Exhaustion, &c., &c., arising from over-worked brain and acts of indiscretion. It is endorsed by the most eminent Physicians in Europe and America, and thousands that are wearing it and have been restored to health, give their testimony as to its great curative powers. Testimonials and circulars forwarded on application on receipt of six cents postage. Apply or address PAOLI'S BELT CO., 18 Union Square, opposite Washington's Monument, New York. See what paper. PRICES FROM \$5 AND UPWARDS.

ARMY AND NAVY EQUIPMENTS,

AND
MILITARY GOODS.
GOLD AND SILVER

LACES, FRINGES, CORDS, TASSELS, BRAIDS, BUTTONS, EMBROIDERIES.

Full-dress Chapeaux, Hats, Fatigue Caps, Epau-lettes, Belts, Sashes, Swords, Etc., and all kinds of Equipments for the Army and National Guard of the various States constantly on hand and made to order at short notice.

POLLARD, LEIGHTON & CO.,
No. 104 TREMONT STREET,
Boston,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Goods Sent C.O.D.

J. C. F. DEECKEN,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

MILITARY GOODS.

FULL-DRESS CAPS, EPAULETS, FATIGUE CAPS, AND ALL KINDS OF EQUIPMENTS OF

THE NATIONAL GUARD
OF VARIOUS STATES CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

Wholesale and Retail,
NO. 160 GRAND STREET
Between Broadway and Centre St.,
(Formerly 160 Canal St.) New York.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

Drawings every 17 days.
782 PRIZES, amounting to... \$450,000
One prize of... \$100,000
One prize of... \$50,000
One prize of... \$25,000
One prize of... \$10,000
Two prizes of \$5,000 each... 10,000
Ten prizes of \$1,000 each... 10,000
Eighty-nine prizes of \$500 each... 44,500
Six hundred and fifty-five prizes of \$300 each... 159,500
Circulars with full information sent free. Tickets for sale and prizes cashed by F. O. DEVLIN, Stationer and General Agent, 15 Liberty Street, New York.

BENT & BUSH,

445 and 447 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Army, Navy, United States Revenue Marine, National Guard, Volunteer Militia, and Band Equipments,
INVENTORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

GOSSAMER TOP CHASSEUR CAP,

For U. S. Army Officers.

Estimates furnished for Military and Naval Goods in any quantity.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

TRADE

ESTABLISHED 1824.



JOSEPH STARKEY, 23 CONDUIT ST., BOND ST., W. LONDON, ENGLAND

MANUFACTURER OF AND CONTRACTOR FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

ARMY AND NAVY GOODS.

MARK.
CHAPEAUX
GOLD CORDS,
SPURS,

HELMETS,
AIGUILLETES,
GOLD BRAIDS,
BUTTONS,

DRESS CAPS,
SHOULDER-STRAPS,
SWORDS,
CLOTHS,

FORAGE CAPS,
GOLD-LACED BELTS,
SWORD KNOTS,
LEATHER BELTS,

EPAULETTES,
GOLD EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES,
HORSE FURNITURE,

SHOULDER-KNOTS,
GOLD & SILVER LACES
GAUNTLETS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Having the oldest and largest connection in Europe, as a manufacturer of the above I desire to call the attention of officers of the
ARMY AND NAVY, REVENUE MARINE, AND MARINE CORPS
to above address and trade-mark, which will, wherever practicable, be found impressed on all goods of my manufacture;
ALSO TO CAUTION OFFICERS
that certain houses are professing to sell as my goods articles of very inferior description. Price-lists and estimates will be forwarded, per return mail, on application.
Goods forwarded to any Port or Post on receipt of order accompanied by a remittance.

BANKERS, BANK OF ENGLAND.

MASONIC REGALIA, JEWELS, ETC., OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

POST-OFFICE ORDERS, REGENT STREET.

WARNOCK & COMPANY,
ARMY AND NAVY HATTERS, EQUIPMENTS AND EMBROIDERIES,
519 BROADWAY, New York City.



OUR NOBBY CAP.

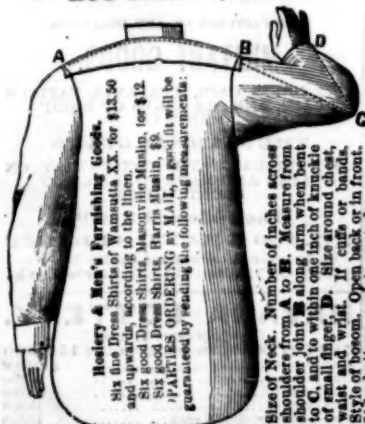


OUR MEDIUM.



THE REGULATION.

J. W. JOHNSTON,
260 Grand St., New York.



UNDERSHIRTS & DRAWERS AT POPULAR PRICES.
PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE
ARMY CASHED IN ADVANCE. 6 Per
Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits Payable on
Demand. Special rates allowed on time deposits.
J. H. SQUIRE & CO., Bankers,
Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM SACHSE,
783 BROADWAY,
(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.)

MANUFACTURER OF
Shirts and Underwear.
Best of References from Army and Navy
Officers.
Send for Self-Measurement Circular and Price
List.
Sample Shirts made and sent by mail.



RUFUS SMITH,
663 Broadway, N. Y.
FINE DRESS
SHIRTS
TO ORDER.
FURNISHING GOODS
forwarded to any Post in
the United States.
Send for Circular.

F. J. HEIBERGER,
Army, Navy and Citizens'
MERCHANT TAILOR,
METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
617 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Washington, D. C.

REVOLVERS.

A Good 5 Shot Full-plated Revolver and 100
Cartridges, \$4.00
" 7 " " " " 5.75
" 5 " large Calibre, " 7.25
" 5 " full plated, " 8.25
Goods sent C.O.D., or upon receipt of Post
Office order. J. W. GODFREY,
(Established 1836.) 72 CATHERINE ST.



W. READ and SONS,
13 Faneuil Hall Sq., Boston,
AGENTS FOR
W. & C. SCOTT & SON'S
GENUINE
BREECH-LOADERS.
Also, Westley Richards—Webley—Greener,
Moore, and other makes, from \$40.00 up.
Send for Circulars.

E. McR. TIMONEY, W. L. VANDERBILT.
McR. TIMONEY & CO., BANKERS AND
L. BROKERS, 2d National Bank Building,
opp. Post Office, Washington, D. C.
General Banking and Exchange Business.
Dealers in Gold, Bonds, Stocks and Govern-
ment Securities. Orders executed at the Wash-
ington and New York Stock Boards.
Army Officers' pay accounts cashed;

DREKA

IMPORTING AND MANUFACTURING

FINE STATIONERY

AND

Engraving House

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

1121 Chestnut St., Phila.

JOHN JUST & BRO.,
613 Broadway, New York.

MAIN FURNISHERS

FOR THE

Army and Navy,

IN FINE

Custom Shirts

and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

N.B. When Goods are sent C.O.D., we allow
the package to be opened for examination.

THE
HAZARD POWDER CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF

Gunpowder.

Hazard's "Electric" Powder.

Nos. 1 (fine) to 5 (coarse). Unsurpassed in point
of strength and cleanliness. Packed in square
canisters of 1 lb. only.

Hazard's "American Sporting." Nos. 1 (fine) to 3 (coarse). In 1 lb. canisters and
6 1/2 lb. kegs. A fine grain, quick and clean, for
upland and prairie shooting. Well adapted to
short guns.

Hazard's "Duck Shooting." Nos. 1 (fine) to 5 (coarse). In 1 and 5 lb. canisters
and 6 1/2 and 12 1/2 lb. kegs. Burns slowly and
very clean, shooting remarkably close, and
with great penetration. For field, forest, or
water shooting, it ranks any other brand, and
it is equally serviceable for muzzle or breech
loader.

Hazard's "Kentucky Rifle." FFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs of
25, 12 1/2 and 6 1/2 lbs. and cans of 5 lbs. FFG is
also packed in 1 and 1/2 lb. canisters. Burns
strong and moist. The FFG and FFG are
favorite brands for ordinary sporting, and the
"Sea Shooting" FG is the standard rifle pow-
der of the country.

SUPERIOR MINING AND BLASTING
POWDER.

CARTRIDGE, CANNON AND MESKET POW-
DER; 120 SPECIAL GRADES FOR EX-
POSURE; ANY REQUIRED GRAIN OR
PROOF MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

The above can be had of dealers, or of the
Company's Agents in every prominent city,
or wholesale at our office,

88 Wall Street, New York.